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Juppé Assures Nation He Won't Back Down

As French Disruption Worsens, Government Makes Peace Offer

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The battle of wills between France's government and striking state workers worsened Tuesday as Prime Minister Alain Juppé vowed to press ahead with dramatic welfare reforms, and union leaders organized the biggest street protests yet to block them.

Breaking a weeklong silence as the country's biggest labor disruption in a decade continued to gather momentum,

In part, the impasse in France is a clash of two cultures. Page 8.

Mr. Juppé told the National Assembly that he saw the showdown with the unions as a stark choice between "change and decline."

But union leaders said they were sticking to their demands.

Despite his unwavering stand in defense of his reform package, Mr. Juppé held out a conciliatory offer to negotiate in coming days with leaders of the strike campaign to see if they could find common ground. Earlier, in a meeting with members of the center-right ruling majority, Mr. Juppé said he was willing to show some flexibility on pensions for the public sector.

But the dimensions of the strike campaign now appear to have grown to such an extent that appeasing public employees on one issue may not be sufficient to end the shutdown.

A union call for nationwide demonstrations against the government's social security reforms brought angry workers

into the streets Tuesday in all major cities across France.

Mr. Juppé stressed that France must do everything to maintain its stature as a front-rank power in Europe. He suggested that failure to reduce public deficits would ruin the nation's ambition of serving as an equal partner with an increasingly powerful Germany.

"France can and must embark boldly on the road to reforms, which have been delayed for too long," Mr. Juppé said. "If we withdrew them, we would be going against the interests of France and the French."

Mr. Juppé's program was sharply challenged by the Socialist opposition leader Laurent Fabius, who accused the government of hypocrisy in promising to heal the country's "social fracture" with more jobs and lower taxes and then pursuing an austerity program that now promises just the opposite.

Braving snow and freezing cold, tens of thousands of striking workers marched through the streets of Paris on Tuesday to protest the government's plan.

Reuters reported from Paris:

About 500 youths overturned cars in Paris, and seven policemen were hurt in clashes with students in the western city of Nantes on Tuesday.

Riot squads intervened to disperse the youths in Paris. They had overturned about 20 cars, mostly outside the Saint-Lazare railroad station, where a march by tens of thousands of protesters ended earlier. Police arrested 28 people.

In Nantes, riot police clashed with several hundred students after they wrecked a bus shelter at the end of a protest march by more than 16,000 people.



One of Paris's hapless commuters crossing a Right Bank street on Tuesday.

Top Industry Chiefs And Ex-President Are Indicted in Seoul

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Seven of South Korea's most powerful industrial leaders were indicted Tuesday, along with a former president, Roh Tae Woo, in a bribery scandal that may permanently change the way this country conducts politics and business.

The indicted business leaders comprise the heart of South Korea's economic output, the world's 12th largest. They are the heads of the Samsung, Daewoo, Dong Ah, Daewoo, Jinro, Daehin and Daeho Construction chaebols, as South Korea's huge diversified conglomerates are known. The business leaders, who face up to five years in prison if convicted, could stand trial as early as next month.

The seven conglomerate chairmen were allowed to remain free pending trial, and a decision on what action to take against the others will be made after further inquiries. Reuters reported, quoting a senior prosecutor, Ahn Kang Min. Stock investors took this to indicate that the conglomerates, which dominate the world's 11th largest economy, will be treated lightly. That sent share prices up.

Mr. Ahn said he decided not to arrest the business leaders out of concern for the domestic economy and the country's international competitiveness.

Prosecutors charged Mr. Roh with taking more than \$370 million in bribes from a total of 35 business leaders in exchange for lucrative government contracts and favors during his term in office from 1988 to 1993. Mr. Roh was arrested three weeks ago after he admitted that he amassed a \$650 million political slush fund during his presidency.

In freezing temperatures, thousands of people stopped on sidewalks in Seoul to watch the prosecutors' nationally televised news conference on outdoor video screens and sets in shop windows.

Prosecutors charged Samsung's chairman, Lee Kun Hee, with giving about \$32 million in bribes; Daewoo's chairman, Kim Woo Chong, about \$31 million, and Dong Ah's chairman, Choi Won Suk, about \$30 million.

Samsung, one of South Korea's two largest chaebols, said later Tuesday that what it termed its donations to Mr. Roh were "not in any way related to, or in pursuit of, any special favors or privileges."

The statement added: "The practice of making 'donations' was part of a political climate that was customary and particular to a specific period in our history. Whatever the reasons, past behavior and customs were incorrect."

If convicted, Mr. Roh, 63, faces 10 years to life in prison. Prosecutors said they would seize all his assets, including more than \$230 million from the slush fund that he still has in banks.

Mr. Roh, a former army general who was inaugurated in 1988, was the first democratically elected president in 30 years. He promised to clean up political corruption and set South Korea on a new course. Instead, he is charged with continuing and even expanding the corrupt legacy bequeathed to him by his predecessor and fellow general, Chun Doo Hwan.

The corruption scandal threatens to tar numerous other politicians before it is fully settled. Already, Kim Dae Jung, the long-time leader of the National Congress for New Politics, an opposition party, has admitted that he took \$2.5 million from Mr. Roh's slush fund. He has also charged that President Kim Young Sam took almost \$400 million during the 1992 presidential campaign, which the president denies.

Three of Mr. Roh's aides were also indicted Tuesday on charges of helping him collect bribes and manage the slush fund. They are Kim Jin Ho, a legislator who is related to Mr. Roh; Kim Jong In, who was Mr. Roh's presidential economic adviser, and Lee Woo Jo, another legislator.

This scandal is only part of the remarkable events unfolding in Seoul. Because Mr. Chun, 64, was arrested Sunday for his role in the coup of December 1979 in which he came to power, South Korea has its two immediate past presidents behind bars.

And if legislation proposed by President Kim and his governing Democratic Liberal Party passes the National Assembly, Mr. Roh and Mr. Chun may also face prosecution for their parts in the May 1980 massacre at Kwangju.

They both are suspected of having orchestrated a crackdown by government troops on protesters demonstrating against a state of martial law declared by Mr. Chun a few months after he took over. Officially, about 200 people were killed in the 10 days of bloodshed, but unofficial estimates of the toll are much higher.

France Drops Gaullist Boycott of NATO's Military

By Joseph E. Stiglitz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a major political decision, France announced Tuesday that it would drop its 30-year formal boycott of NATO's top-level military command, signaling a voice in the command system before the allied mission in Bosnia involving French forces accelerates.

"Allied officials greeted France's decision warmly, saying that it would bolster political and military cohesion in NATO's largest-ever operation."

France chose to disclose the policy reversal without any campaign to prepare domestic opinion.

For all practical purposes, Paris has abandoned the doctrine of independence from NATO's military wing decreed by Charles de Gaulle.

What France said was that France would not rejoin the so-called integrated command structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that distinction has been drained of real significance as the alliance has been downsized and become more flexible in recent years.

French officials said Tuesday that NATO had changed in ways that made it more acceptable to Paris. In fact, what has changed much more than NATO is the post-Cold War world.

France, its own military budget shrinking, needs help in coping with threats the size of Bosnia, which are too big for France to handle alone but no longer big enough to automatically trigger action by Washington.

As France has quietly edged closer to NATO in recent years, officials have frequently stressed that Paris wanted a reduction in the degree of U.S. control in exchange for a

stronger French role.

What Paris has never wanted to acknowledge publicly in the era of shrinking military budgets is that it now needs help more than ever before.

France's new limits has cut the room for Gaullist-style political maneuver.

It was apparently out of a desire to play down this admission that President Jacques Chirac, himself a Gaullist, chose not to announce the new policy personally, as he did last June when he decided to resume nuclear tests.

Instead, the job was delegated to Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette, who said in Brussels at a ministerial meeting that France was resuming its seat on the alliance's

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American Force Won't Go In Lightly

High-Tech Tools Will Support the Latest Tactics

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 20,000 American troops who roll into Bosnia in the days and weeks ahead will be armed with an array of advanced technology and tactics tailored for the Balkan mission, from speedier U-2 spy plane pictures to stealthy anti-sniper teams to tanks specially equipped for blowing up land mines.

Some equipment has never been used in an actual mission, like a new camera on the Apache attack helicopter that will transmit aerial photographs of the cease-fire zone to a command post within 90 seconds. And proven tactics will be adjusted for the Bosnia mission. Psychological operation troops, for example, will prepare leaflets, radio broadcasts, and posters in Serbo-Croatian advising residents that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization force comes in peace but will indeed defend itself.

The 1st Armored Division, the 13,000-man force that

will make up the bulk of American troops in Bosnia, is leaving one-third of the 70-ton M-1A1 tanks it planned to bring in Germany, but is adding extra Bradley fighting vehicles, which are more maneuverable on winding mountain roads, and triple the usual number of radars to identify and attack hostile mortar and artillery fire.

Legacy of possible terrorist attacks — like the car bomb that killed 241 Marines in Lebanon in 1983 — American forces will patrol in small units and never alone, enforce tight security around base camps and restrict troops from socializing with local residents.

The 1st Armored Division will have intelligence analysts assigned to monitor terrorist activities worldwide that could target American troops in Bosnia.

"There will be special provisions made to provide national and strategic intelligence to them," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said. Every military mission has its own variety of threats.

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NATO'S MAN — Javier Solana Madruga being congratulated Tuesday after being named secretary-general. NATO endorsed the Bosnia deployment. Page 8.

Devotion to Deutsche Mark Dictates Europe's Sacrifice

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

DUSSELDORF — Nowhere is Germany's power over its neighbors becoming more evident than along the rocky path to a single European currency.

There is enormous resistance among Germans from all walks of life to swapping their beloved Deutsche mark for what they see as an ill-defined Eurocurrency that they fear will rob them of their standard of living.

The latest polls in Germany show that two out of every three Germans want to keep the mark, while only one in every three favors a Eurocurrency.

And nearly 70 percent of all Germans think a European single currency would not be as stable as the Altbach Institute showed last week. As German officials demand tougher and tougher fiscal discipline by way of policy goals that go far beyond the conditions already agreed to for the single currency, the straitjacket is becoming tighter for all other European nations.

The current labor unrest that has paralyzed France, for example, may well be the first major crisis resulting from the need for governments to take austerity measures if they are to meet single currency criteria. The French example suggests how little room for maneuver countries will have as they attempt to satisfy the terms of the Maastricht treaty on economic integration. (Page 5)

The chaos in Paris, say analysts, shows just how tough it is for governments to show either fiscal or monetary policy as a social safety valve while still meeting the Maastricht criteria. With even stiffer conditions dictated by Germany after monetary union, the social unrest could risk getting out of control.

Gerhard Schröder, the prime minister of Lower Saxony and a leading member of the Social Democratic opposition, said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl would find it "very tough to sell the single currency to the German people by 1998," when the next national elections are scheduled. "Helmut Kohl will not be re-elected, and by pushing monetary union too quickly he certainly won't be," Mr. Schröder said in an interview.

This helps to explain in part why Germany is demanding that any other European nation wishing to qualify for the

In Germany, Capital Flight

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

BONN — An increasing number of wealthy Germans — keen to preserve the value of their money before the start of Europe's single currency — are quietly taking chunks of their Deutsche mark fortunes out of Germany and converting them into financial and real estate assets abroad.

Their aim, according to American investment bankers and fund managers, German politicians, Swiss bankers and U.S. diplomats based in Europe, is to avoid seeing the value of their mark holdings decline if a Eurocurrency is launched as planned in 1999. Tax evasion is another incentive.

The available evidence for the transfers, some of which constitute pure money laundering, is mainly anecdotal. But the sources are authoritative. The size of the capital flows coming out of Germany right now was described as "colossal" by one senior executive of a U.S. investment bank.

A fund manager based in London said he had been tracking the flows for "several months."

He noted that while the money had previously been going to Luxembourg to escape German taxes, this pattern had slowed significantly since German authorities had demanded account records of German banks in Luxembourg.

The fund manager, who controls a multibillion-dollar portfolio, said that those Germans transferring funds out of the country were worried that the mark would depreciate as soon as a single currency is launched.

In Frankfurt, a spokesman for the Bundesbank said it could not confirm the reports because it was not borne out by official statistics. He said, for example, that there had been a net inflow of funds from Switzerland to Germany in the first nine months of 1995.

Other sources suggested, however, that the central bank would not have records of the capital flows because much of the money had never been officially declared in the first place.

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Foes of Freud Exhibition Refuse to Take It Lying Down

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Facing budget pressures and sharp criticism from an angry faction of academics, the Library of Congress has postponed by at least a year a major exhibition examining Sigmund Freud and his sweeping impact on 20th-century society.

The library, repository of the world's largest collection of papers and artifacts from the father of psychoanalysis, had planned to mount "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" next December.

But with Freud and his model of human behavior under fierce attack in academia, with psychoanalysis in decline under new cost-cutting in U.S. health insurance and with museums facing ever-closer scrutiny of their versions of history, the library found itself accused of lending its prestige to an exhibition that, as one critic said, "promises to be uninformed, uncritical and unacceptably partisan."

Officially, the library attributed the delay in part to shaky funding in a difficult budget climate. "We're short about \$352,000" for the show, which is expected to cost about \$1 million, said a library spokeswoman, Jill Brett.

Other library officials said criticism of the exhibit's

content was the primary factor in the decision, which was made Monday.

Irene Burnham, director of the library's interpretive programs, said: "I know the implication is that we are recasting it to meet the critics' objections, but the postponement is to give us time to develop the exhibit fully along the lines already defined."

But Peter Swales, a historian of psychoanalysis who is leading the opposition to the library's show, took issue with that statement.

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AGENDA

A Clamor to Replace Papandreou

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek politicians called Tuesday for Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to be replaced as he fought for life in hospital for the 15th day.

Mr. Papandreou's prolonged hospitalization with long and kidney failure has sent Greece into political limbo. No plans for his succession have been released.

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Rebirth of Jewish Life in Russia

THE AMERICAS
Medicaid Reforms Worry Doctors

EUROPE
Europe Sees Threat in French Turmoil

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 37.93 5177.45	Up 0.39% 130.21

The Dollar	Time close	previous close
DM	1.4325	1.4398
Pound	1.5435	1.5326
Yen	101.27	101.35
FF	4.952	4.9536

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Newstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Antilles	12.50 FF
Armenia	1.000 CFA
Bahamas	12.50 FF
Belize	1.000 CFA
Bolivia	1.000 CFA
Brazil	1.000 CFA
Bulgaria	1.000 CFA
Canada	1.000 CFA
Chad	1.000 CFA
Colombia	1.000 CFA
Congo	1.000 CFA
Cuba	1.000 CFA
Czech Rep.	1.000 CFA
Denmark	1.000 CFA
Dominican Rep.	1.000 CFA
Ecuador	1.000 CFA
El Salvador	1.000 CFA
Equatorial Guinea	1.000 CFA
Ethiopia	1.000 CFA
France	1.000 CFA
Germany	1.000 CFA
Ghana	1.000 CFA
Greece	1.000 CFA
Honduras	1.000 CFA
Hungary	1.000 CFA
Iceland	1.000 CFA
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Indonesia	1.000 CFA
Italy	1.000 CFA
Jamaica	1.000 CFA
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Kenya	1.000 CFA
Korea	1.000 CFA
Laos	1.000 CFA
Lebanon	1.000 CFA
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Macao	1.000 CFA
Mali	1.000 CFA
Mexico	1.000 CFA
Moldova	1.000 CFA
Morocco	1.000 CFA
Mozambique	1.000 CFA
Nicaragua	1.000 CFA
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North Macedonia	1.000 CFA
Oman	1.000 CFA
Pakistan	1.000 CFA
Panama	1.000 CFA
Paraguay	1.000 CFA
Peru	1.000 CFA
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Poland	1.000 CFA
Portugal	1.000 CFA
Romania	1.000 CFA
Russia	1.000 CFA
Saudi Arabia	1.000 CFA
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Seychelles	1.000 CFA
Singapore	1.000 CFA
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Slovenia	1.000 CFA
South Africa	1.000 CFA
Spain	1.000 CFA
Sri Lanka	1.000 CFA
Sweden	1.000 CFA
Switzerland	1.000 CFA
Taiwan	1.000 CFA
Tanzania	1.000 CFA
Togo	1.000 CFA
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Uganda	1.000 CFA
Ukraine	1.000 CFA
United Kingdom	1.000 CFA
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Zimbabwe	1.000 CFA

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Judaism in an Open Society/ The Old Leave, the Young Stay

Rebirth of Jewish Life in Russia Cuts Emigration

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Borukh Gorin, all of 22 years old, is editor of Lekhaim, a monthly magazine for Russia's Jews that began in December 1991 with eight muddy black-and-white pages, published in 3,000 copies.

The latest issue, in color and stuffed with advertisements from some of the new Russia's most prominent Jewish businesses and banks, has 80 pages, with 50,000 copies published. The name of the magazine is the Russian transliteration of *LeChaim*, Hebrew for "to life."

Mr. Gorin, who was born in Odessa, Ukraine, came to Moscow in 1989 to study at one of Russia's few yeshivas or schools for religious instruction. "I grew up in the Soviet Jewish tradition of quiet assimilation," he said. "We did have a mezzuzah on the door and kept some holidays."

"But it was very hard for my parents and myself, because you can't live two lives. My father's dream was to emigrate, to go out to Russia to America, and then I could go to yeshiva. Now my parents are about to leave, but I'm staying. It's my work, and Russia is my home. I feel myself at home here."

His experience is not atypical. Jewish emigration from Russia is dropping sharply. Most of those who leave now are older, while their children are making lives in the relative freedom and openness of a marketizing, democratizing Russia.

More Russian Jews are willing to identify themselves as Jews and more, especially the young, are doing so with pride in a country where open religious practice in general is surging after years of official repression.

Alexander M. Isailevsky, a mayoral aide in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, said he was "a typical Soviet Jew" — assimilated, wary, nonreligious. But his 16-year-old son now goes to religious school and openly follows Orthodoxy.

"His Russian friends are actually impressed with him," a proud Mr. Isailevsky said. "They're impressed with his belief and commitment, while they find nothing to believe in."

Rabbi note a new and growing interest among Russia's long-assimilated Jews to learn more about their religion, to read about it and practice it. But money for such projects from international Jewish organizations is declining and the dollar is losing purchasing power here.

"We had 500 kids at our summer camp in 1992 and it cost about \$2 a kid a day," said Rabbi Pinchas Goldschmidt of Moscow's Choral Synagogue. "Today it costs \$15 a day to do the same."

Simultaneously, he said, aid is dropping. "Russia is off the front pages and there seems less crisis for Jews here," he said. "When Israel is talking land for peace and dealing with the PLO, the average Jew in Chicago is out so happy."

No one pretends that Russians have suddenly lost their long-ingrained anti-Semitism,

which was manipulated by the state going back to pogroms under the czars and forward to the Soviet era. Then, the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate became a delicate Cold War issue.

And-Semitism is still propagated today by ultranationalist politicians at the fringes, but official anti-Semitism has gone, and openly anti-Semitic acts are few. Jews here remain uneasy but are growing more confident about a place in Russian life.

This year, for the first time, more Ukrainian Jews have applied to emigrate than Russian Jews. And because of immigration from the turbulent Caucasus region and Central Asia, the Jewish population of Moscow has grown, again for the first time in recent memory.

In the former Soviet Union, there are an estimated 2 million to 2.5 million Jews, though official statistics in 1993 listed 1.8 million Soviet citizens who had their nationality listed as Jewish in their passports.

Many found it advisable to assimilate then, many still do, but fewer than before.

Russia's Jewish population is estimated at 1.6 million, and Moscow's at 200,000 to 300,000. But the number of regularly observant Jews is comparatively tiny.

"That's our main challenge," said Rabbi Beryl Lazar, an Italian-born American who is in charge of the expanding Chabad Lubavitch activities here. "Most Russian Jews know little about Judaism. We want them to feel Jewish and to live a Jewish life. Nobody really knows how many Jews are here. But there are enough for us to work our whole lives here."

While financing from traditional Jewish organizations is smaller, a Hasidic group, Chabad Lubavitch, is expanding its work and budget, and it has been successful in finding local or Soviet-born businessmen willing to contribute.

Lubavitch was founded in 18th-century Byelorussia and many adherents believe that their last grand rebbe, Menachem Mendel Schneerson, who died in New York in 1994, was the Messiah. The Lubavitchers work to promote Jewish life in the former Soviet Union and do not advocate emigration to Israel.

In Moscow the Lubavitchers run two synagogues and several schools — including a yeshiva, kindergartens and a seminary for young women — a soup kitchen for the poor and a "meals on wheels" program for the elderly. They print Lekhaim, Mr. Gorin's magazine, publish and sell books on Jewish



Rabbi Beryl Lazar watching a workman sand the floor of a new Lubavitch synagogue in Moscow.

themes and this year distributed 35,000 copies of a glossy calendar that describes Jewish holidays, traditions and ceremonies.

The Lubavitchers are putting the finishing touches on a synagogue, built with local help for about \$150,000, and are raising money to build a Jewish community center.

Unlike most other Jewish denominations, the messianic Lubavitchers are also working in 29 other cities in the former Soviet Union.

"We're doing 10 times what we did two years ago," said Rabbi Lazar. "Before, our budget was \$50,000 a year, and now it's \$5 million to \$6 million. A lot of the money is now coming from the local Jewish community, who are finding more pride in open identification with their tradition."

The Lubavitchers have benefited in particular from the generosity of Levi Leveyev, whose father was a Hasidic rabbi in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. Mr. Leveyev, a diamond merchant who lives mostly in Belgium and Israel, set up the Keren Or Avner foundation in his father's name and is said to contribute nearly \$2 million a year to the Lubavitchers' activities here.

The main point, Rabbi Lazar says, is engagement on the ground.

Rabbi Goldschmidt, who is Swiss, is working to find more contributions from local Jewish business owners while trying to maintain aid from abroad. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee is spending more than \$11 million this year on the Jews of the former Soviet Union, but other organizations find that they must retrench.

Rabbi Goldschmidt sees the cuts as indicative of new difficulties, some of which stem from his success in making Moscow, rather than Jerusalem, a magnet for formerly Soviet Jews.

While many Russian Jews are staying, most of the Jews applying to go to Israel are from more chaotic parts of the former Soviet Union: Georgia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Caucasian Russia, especially Dagestan and Chechnya.

But many of these Jews have come to Moscow, says Rabbi Goldschmidt. And for the first time, in addition to regular Sabbath services in the synagogue, there are three additional services for the Georgian, Bukharan and "Mountain Jews" now living here, who speak little Russian or Hebrew.

The Georgians are about 2,000 families and have their own rabbi; the Bukharan Jews are about 200 families, and the Tats, the so-called Mountain Jews from the Caucasus, mainly Dagestan and Azerbaijan, several thousand. While the Tats are most numerous, "they are less literate, and few know how to pray," Rabbi Goldschmidt said. But he provides a Moroccan Jew as a cantor.

"It's like a Tower of Babel," he said, laughing.

COMING UP
Despite all his flaws, the mayor of New York has managed to accomplish more in two years than almost anyone imagined possible. Along the way, he has challenged the assumptions of big-city liberalism.

Jordan Invites Foes Of Saddam to Talks On Governing Iraq

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan has offered to be host to what would be an extraordinary gathering of Iraqi opposition leaders to discuss arrangements for governing Iraq after President Saddam Hussein.

With Amman already playing host to prominent Iraqi defectors, the step would mark an important new break with Baghdad by the king, who sided with the Iraqi leader during the Gulf War.

There is no sign that Mr. Saddam is in jeopardy, and some Arab countries have expressed skepticism about the Jordanian initiative.

But Jordanian officials and Western diplomats here say that the new overture by King Hussein to Iraqi dissidents has left no doubt that the king is committed to playing a leading role in planning Iraq's future.

"We're questioning the wisdom of continuing to talk about pluralism in Iraq without inviting the actors themselves to come and say to the world exactly what their definition of pluralism is," Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal said in an interview here. After meetings in London last month between King Hussein and Iraqi opposition figures,

the crown prince said the proposed gathering here would aim to find common ground among disparate Iraqi groups.

It is unlikely that a single conference could untangle questions about how a future Iraqi federation might divide power among the Shiite Muslim minority in the south, the Kurds in the north, and the Sunni Muslim minority that provides Mr. Saddam's power base.

But with Jordan continuing to suffer economically from the UN sanctions in effect since 1990 on what was once its largest trading partner, diplomats here say that King Hussein had concluded that more should be done now to lay the groundwork for a change in the Iraqi government.

"He clearly appears to have concluded that Jordan's interests are best served by a change in the regime in Baghdad," a Western diplomat said. "He can be impatient, and he clearly believes that the sooner such change comes about, the better for Jordan."

Some diplomats here said that a meeting could be held as early as next month, and they said they expected it to be accompanied by the transplantation of some Iraqi opposition groups to new headquarters in Jordan.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Fallout From French Strikes

PARIS (Reuters) — Here is a summary of the main disruptions caused by labor action Tuesday in France and expected later in the week:

• There was virtually no national rail or Paris commuter services, and snow showers worsened misery for commuters, but morning jams around Paris dropped far below Monday's record 560 kilometers (350 miles). Limited Eurostar train service was maintained between Paris, London and Brussels.

• Air France and Air Inter cabin crews were expected to go on a 24-hour strike Thursday.

• According to union officials, most tax offices and 20 customs posts were disrupted, and the Bank of France was expected to strike on Thursday and Friday.

• Power capacity was down by a third as 30 percent of electricity workers went on strike. One nuclear reactor was down and 23 were on reduced output. The electricity utility said that France was producing just enough for itself but must import some power to meet export contracts.

• The strike began to affect new sectors, including teachers and hospital workers, but mobilization was far from total. The post office said that 84 out of 135 sorting centers were closed.

Months' Delay for Brussels Rail Line

BRUSSELS (AP) — Train traffic through the Belgian capital will be disrupted for months after a fire at the North Station, destroyed a major signaling center, officials said Tuesday.

After the fire Monday, which swept through several kilometers of electrical cables, rush hours in and out of the capital have been chaotic because part of the vital north-south line through Brussels has been out of use. About 150,000 commuters use about 1,000 trains on the line every day.

Buses, trams and underground rail services in northern Italy were brought to a standstill Tuesday by an eight-hour strike by city transport workers who are pressing for improved work conditions. Officials said further eight-hour stoppages would follow Wednesday in central Italy and on Thursday in the south of the country, Sicily and Sardinia. (Reuters)

Yielding to international pressure for improving safety at Nepal's only international airport, the government here has announced plans to set up radar systems with Japanese help. The Kamandi airport has one of the most difficult approaches in the world. In 1992, more than 250 people were killed in two separate plane crashes involving Thai International Airways and Pakistan International Airlines jets. (AFP)

Traffic carried by the Shuttle train through the tunnel beneath the Channel increased sharply in November, the operating company, Eurotunnel, said Tuesday. Eurotunnel, which is renegotiating huge debts owed to banks to avoid insolvency, said that the number of cars, motor homes and motorbikes carried on the Calais-Dover route during November had increased to 129,286 from 120,368 in October. (AFP)

A blizzard closed Bucharest's international airport Tuesday, and flights were rerouted to other cities in the region. No airplanes left Otopeni Airport on Tuesday. (AP)

The British brewer Whitbread announced Tuesday its intention to build two hotels in the prestigious County Hall, the former town hall that dominates the bank of London's River Thames opposite Westminster. (AFP)

In Panama, Signs of 'Gringo' Nostalgia

By Larry Roiter
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Almost from the day they first arrived in 1903 to build the Panama Canal, Americans have contended with chants of "Yankee Go Home!" But now, with the United States actually poised and apparently eager to leave, Panamanians are suddenly having a change of heart.

The turnaround stems from the growing realization that when the United States leaves on Dec. 31, 1999, as required by the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977, Panama will, for the first time in its history, be left to fend for itself.

As a result, the desire to eliminate the last remnants of a colonial enclave in the heart of this

small nation is giving way to fears of losing the economic and political stability the American presence has long guaranteed.

"Who do we know, and who has always protected us from our own mistakes and given us prosperity?" asked Ramiro Chang, 28, an accountant. "The gringos, that's who. We're used to having them around, and if they stay, that would be the best safeguard against any future problems."

According to a poll published in mid-October by the newspaper El Panama America, 86 percent of Panamanians now want U.S. military bases to remain after the year 2000. Those in favor said a continuing American military presence was necessary both for "the security of the canal" and of

Panama itself, as well as for the economic benefits the installations confer.

Studies by the U.S. military and other economic analysts estimate that the 8,800 American troops in Panama, plus the even larger number of dependents with them, generate 22,000 jobs and inject more than \$350 million annually into the Panamanian economy.

The Panama Canal, currently run by a binational commission but scheduled to pass to Panamanian control at the end of 1999, yielded \$462 million in revenue last year, most of which was immediately reinvested in the 83-kilometer waterway.

Bowing to those realities, President Ernesto Pérez Ballad雷斯 has put aside ideology and cautiously agreed to "exploratory talks" with Washington starting some time next year about extending the American military presence.

His party, the Revolutionary Democratic Party, or PRD, was founded by General Omar Torrijos, the nationalist strongman who negotiated the canal treaties, and later, under General Manuel Antonio Noriega, became even more virulently anti-American.

The talks were originally scheduled to begin Nov. 30, but on Nov. 22 the two sides announced a postponement. That action followed two weeks of protests by university students and the resistance of some party leaders, but Panamanian officials maintain that has no connection with the delay.

General Barry McCaffrey, the senior officer of the Southern Command, the U.S. military's regional headquarters for Latin America, recently said there was "no vital U.S. interest" that would require a military presence into the 21st century.

In another sign of Washington's hardball approach, General McCaffrey has also said he wants to move the Southern Command from its headquarters in Quarry Heights, overlooking the Panamanian capital, to a new site in Miami well before the departure date set by the treaties.

"We expect to be there on July 4, 1998, at the latest," he said earlier this year, adding that he thought a September 1997 withdrawal would be even better.

An American civilian, who works with the military, said: "There are a lot of guys at SouthCom who say Panama needs to feel the pain of leaving. They are really enjoying this, watching the Panamanians squirm, after so many years of being told they weren't wanted here."

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THE AMERICAS

Doctors
Are Wary
Of Reforms
In MedicaidBy Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the American Medical Association, who endorsed the plans of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, for Medicare eight weeks ago, have expressed grave concern about Republican proposals for Medicaid and said Congress should preserve a federal guarantee of health insurance coverage for low-income people.

Trustees of the association said they had not endorsed the Republicans' bill, the Medicaid Transformation Act of 1995, which was submitted to President Bill Clinton last week as part of a wide-ranging measure to balance the budget. The bill would replace the current Medicaid program with lump-sum grants that the states could decide how to spend on health care for low-income people.

Mr. Clinton has also asserted that it was crucial to maintain a federal guarantee of coverage for the poor. He has until Tuesday to act on the legislation, which he has said he will veto. Republicans hailed the medical association's endorsement of their Medicare proposals in October and cannot easily dismiss the doctors' concerns about Medicaid now. Medicare covers 37 million people who are elderly or disabled.

Dr. James S. Todd, executive vice president of the association, said many doctors wanted to preserve Medicaid as a federal entitlement so that certain groups of low-income people would be guaranteed coverage for specific health benefits.

But the Republican bill says that states are not required to cover "any particular items or services," and that federal law "shall not be construed as providing for an entitlement."

Republicans say the lump-sum payments, known as block grants, would give states new freedom to set eligibility criteria and scope of benefits, so they could run Medicaid programs more efficiently.

Haley Barbour, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Republican governors like John M. Engler of Michigan affirmed their support for Medicaid block grants on Monday. Ed Gillespie, a spokesman for Representative Richard K. Armey of Texas, the House Republican leader, said he welcomed the doctors' views, but did not think they would change many votes in Congress.

"The doctors' ability to deliver care to needy patients will not be diminished," Mr. Gillespie said.

Critics of the proposal say states will be tempted to reduce the number of people covered or the services provided, especially in recessions, when more people apply for help.

The medical association said it had not openly opposed converting Medicaid to a block grant program because congressional leaders indicated that this change was "nonnegotiable." But Dr. Todd said the policy of the association was to encourage more uniformity in state Medicaid programs.

The association said, "There needs to be an appropriate balance between states' interests in securing increased flexibility, in light of fewer federal funds for Medicaid, and the very real needs of the people the Medicaid program is intended to serve, most of whom have no other means of access to health care coverage."

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Laurence LOEWY has the regret to announce the death of her beloved mother Mrs. Raymond LOEWY born Viola ERIKSON.

Funerals have taken place in Principality of Monaco in the strictest intimacy.



HANDS ON — René Préval, who was prime minister under President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, pressing for support in his own presidential bid. Haitians vote on Dec. 17.

Galileo Is Just About There, By Jove!

After 6 Years, Spacecraft Gets to Jupiter on Thursday

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — During the last six years, while traveling 2.3 billion miles, the Galileo spacecraft has flown by Venus once and Earth twice, passed within camera range of two tiny asteroids, observed huge fragments of a comet crashing into Jupiter, and endured the most intense interplanetary dust storm ever measured. The spacecraft has had its setbacks, like a jammed antenna and balky tape recorder, and more than once engineers here have come close to despair, wondering that their craft would survive in any useful condition to reach its ultimate destination.

Yes, it has. At long last, Jupiter!

On Thursday, the 2½-ton (1,130-kilogram) Galileo spacecraft should arrive and swing into an orbit of Jupiter to begin at least two years of detailed observations of the planet and its retinue of diverse moons.

Four times, U.S. spacecraft have flown by Jupiter for fleeting but intriguing glimpses. This would be the first time that any

craft had orbited Jupiter or any of the solar system's four giant outer planets, gaseous worlds very different from the likes of Earth and other inner planets.

On the same day, a 746-pound capsule, which detached from Galileo in July and has been flying separately since, is due to plunge through the gases of the upper atmosphere of a planet without a solid surface. It is to descend by parachute through denser, hotter, more turbulent clouds, where winds blow fiercely and lightning flashes menacingly.

The predicted point of entry for the probe is just above the equator — 6.5 degrees north latitude and 4.5 degrees west longitude — and far from the planet's most distinctive feature, the seemingly permanent storm known as the Great Red Spot.

Sensors in the capsule are expected to gather the first data on Jovian composition, temperatures and pressures, which are to be transmitted for 75 minutes to the mother craft for relay to Earth. That would be long enough for the capsule to penetrate more than 400 miles into the atmosphere, the extent of which is unknown.

But it is by no means certain that it will survive that long. Increasing pressures and heat will eventually crush, melt and vaporize the thick metal shielding and everything else, removing any trace of humanity's brief moment of discovery in Jupiter's depths.

Scientists and engineers of the \$1.3 billion mission, directed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, can do little but wait. The spacecraft, now 580 million miles from Earth and 2 million away from Jupiter, is gathering speed from the increasing tug of the giant planet's tremendous gravity.

Last Friday, the spacecraft sensed that it had crossed the boundary from interplanetary space into the sphere of Jupiter's influence, where its powerful magnetic forces dominate. The next day, the craft's steering jets were fired briefly to make a final trajectory adjustment.

And the atmospheric probe has been coasting since July on automatic controls and out of communication to conserve battery power. Controllers will be waiting anxiously for silence to be broken with the first radio signal, which should come as soon as the probe begins its

Cities' Worst Woes
Beginning to Ease
But Smaller Towns SufferBy Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Violent crime, infant mortality and the spread of AIDS and other urban problems have begun to recede in some of the nation's largest cities, even though they are increasing in smaller cities, a new report by a public-health research organization said.

The report, issued by the non-profit National Public Health and Hospital Institute, was based on census information, federal crime statistics and health-care surveys from the 100 largest cities in the country. It found, among other things, that from 1980 to 1990, the number of children living in poverty increased nationally by 12 percent, while in the 25 largest cities the ranks of poor children increased by 9.4 percent.

The study also found that violent crime over the same time increased nationally by 46 percent, while the rise was 36.4 percent in the largest cities.

Referring to programs that have lowered the incidence of disease, the report said that since 1980, "the largest 25 cities are doing better" than the United States generally.

Dennis P. Andriulis, the institute's president, said that the group's report should be taken into consideration by federal lawmakers in drafting legislation

that would turn programs like Medicaid into block grants administered by states. The Republicans' plan to balance the budget would establish block grants for welfare, child care and Medicaid, and, in some cases, food stamps.

Mr. Andriulis said he was concerned that block grants would not take into consideration cities' specific needs.

He noted that many of the largest cities were finding some solutions to problems simply out of desperation and that their approaches should be studied by smaller cities with similar problems.

For example, the report found that local health officials in Cleveland, the country's 23rd largest city, had made significant strides in combating the incidence of tuberculosis, gonorrhea and AIDS.

As the country's most populous city, New York is a prime example, the report said, of a large city having rates of violent crime, infant mortality, teenage pregnancies, high school graduation and households headed by women that were better than the national averages.

By comparison, the report found that in Mobile, Alabama, the 79th most-populous city, the increase of violent crime was almost triple the average of the 100 cities; the decline in the rate of infant mortality was a third of the national average; the decline of teenage pregnancies was less than half the national average, and the increase of high school graduations lagged behind the national average by about a fifth.

The number of households in Mobile led by women increased by almost 26 percent, a rate two-thirds above the national average.

"The overall perception of large cities is that they are denser of iniquity while smaller cities have more of a main street ideal with a veneer of respectability," said Sara Rosenbaum, director of the George Washington University Center for Health Policy Research and an adviser to the report. "But if you put aside the assumptions, underneath, the problems are often far worse in smaller cities."

Officials from cities with smaller populations than the 100 examined by the report say urban problems are finding their way into suburban towns and villages. John DeStefano, mayor of New Haven, said that communities around Connecticut's largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, had begun encountering the same problems found in New York and Los Angeles.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole Denies He Aids Company

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, says it is "totally absurd" to link his help in Congress for the company that sells Chiquita bananas to his use of its company planes on political trips.

The Republican presidential front-runner has been making campaign trips in planes belonging to companies owned by the family of Carl Lindoer, the Cincinnati multimillionaire who controls Chiquita Brands International, The New York Times reported Tuesday.

Mr. Dole has been trying for months without success to include amendments to a major budget bill that would impose sanctions on Costa Rica and Colombia unless they pull out of a trade deal securing banana exports to the European Union. Chiquita opposes the deal.

A statement released by the Kansas senator's office said he was acting because the Clinton administration had "failed to deliver on its 2-year-old commitment to resolve this case of blatant trade discrimination, which continues to cause serious injury to U.S. commercial interests." (AP)

Another Snag in Budget Talks

WASHINGTON — Further complicating the troubled budget talks, new economic predictions will not be available for another week, the Congressional Budget Office has informed Republican and Democratic negotiators.

House and Senate Republican budget leaders have repeatedly insisted that they cannot conduct meaningful negotiations with Democrats over a seven-year plan to eliminate the deficit until both sides agree to a new set of budget office figures that forecast the growth of the economy, long-term interest rates and other factors that affect the deficit.

Republicans have also demanded that the White House and congressional Democrats present their detailed proposal for eliminating the deficit by 2002. A top aide to the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, said Monday that the budget talks would resume Tuesday, but without the new figures. (WP)

Interior Secretary on Road Again

WASHINGTON — After spending much of his first two years in the cabinet in a frustrating and losing fight with Congress over his plans to overhaul federal land policies, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has regained his voice and his footing as the Clinton administration's most outspoken critic of the Republican environmental agenda.

For more than half a year, the former Arizona governor has virtually disappeared from the Washington radar screen. But in contrast to 1993 and 1994, Mr. Babbitt is spending little time in interior Western states, where he created a stir. This year, on a tour that has had him on the road for more than 100 days, Mr. Babbitt has been visiting regions where he is more welcome — the Northeast, Midwest, Southeast and West Coast. He is speaking out against what he has called "the worst onslaught on public lands and the environment in this century." (WP)

Quote / Unquote

John C. Danforth, the former Republican senator from Missouri, after Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, became the 12th senator to announce that he would not run for re-election next year: "The center is falling out." (NYT)

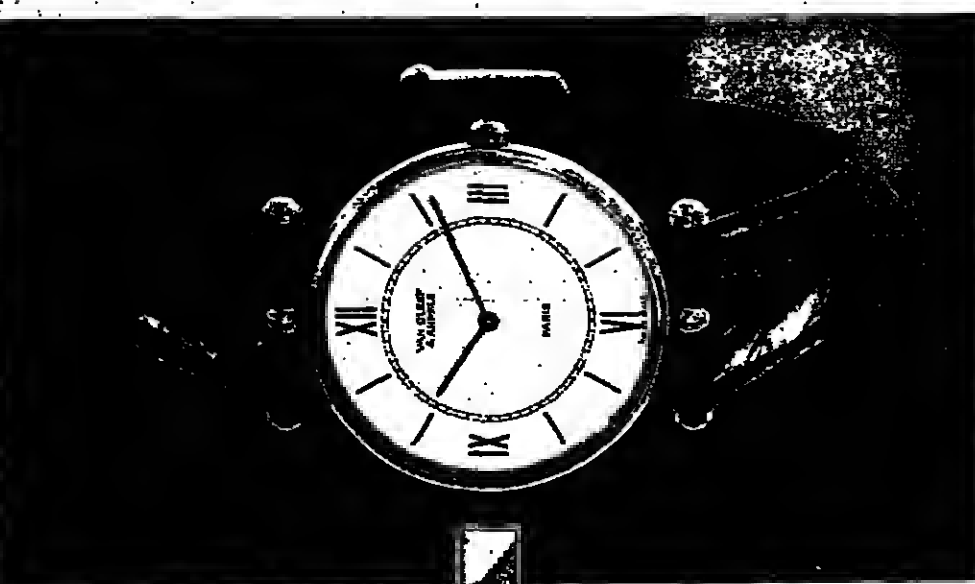
Away From Politics

• O.J. Simpson met with a legal analyst from Cable News Network to discuss a no-holds-barred interview, but he and the network could not agree on the terms, CNN said. (AP)

• ABC plans to launch a 24-hour cable news channel to compete with CNN, sources said. They said the network would likely seek distribution of an all-news channel through cable and direct satellite, as well as through new delivery systems being devised by telephone companies. (AP)

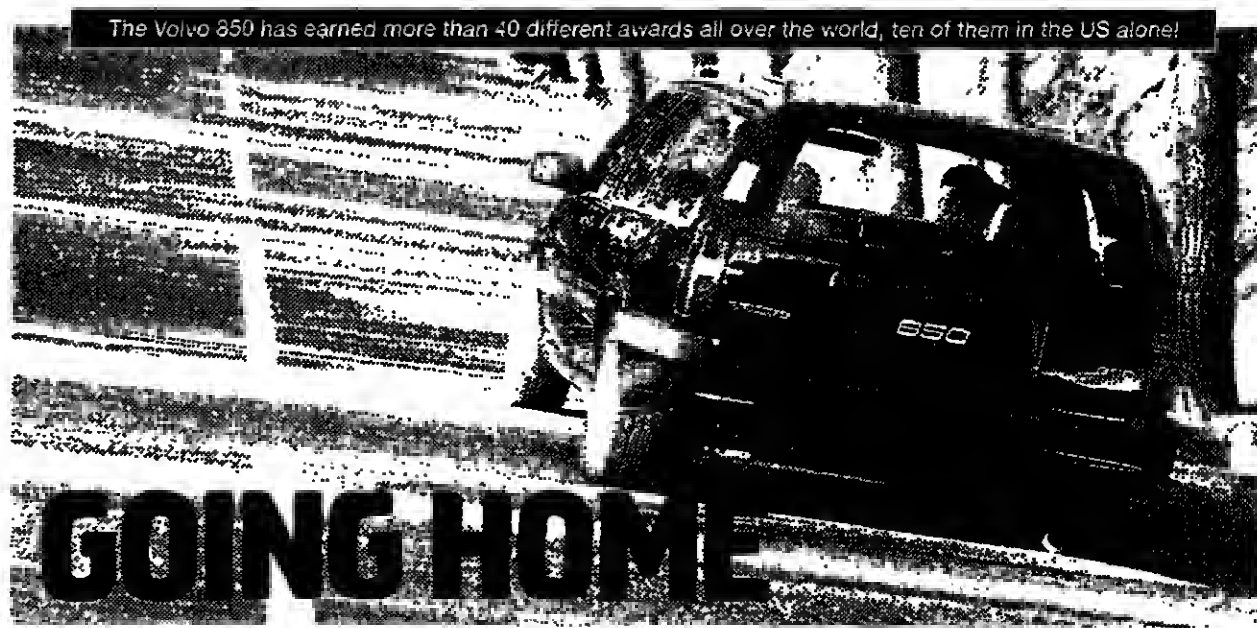
• A cholesterol awareness survey by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute showed that more than 90 percent of Americans knew about the risk of high blood cholesterol, and about three of every four adults have had cholesterol levels checked. Increased awareness is paying off in fewer deaths from heart attacks, officials say. (AP)

• Blacks cannot sue the federal government for damages or an apology for slavery of their ancestors and cannot require courts to correct allegedly discriminatory acts by Congress, a federal appeals court in San Francisco ruled. (AP)



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ASIA

In Kwangju, the 1980 Massacre Still Haunts Lives and Memories

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

KWANGJU, South Korea — He lost an eye when soldiers stomped on his face, and his brother-in-law was shot to death, and his younger brother was imprisoned, and his parents went insane, but, in some respects, Lee Ji Hyun is a remarkably lucky man. He lived.

Mr. Lee survived a massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators here in the provincial capital, Kwangju, in an incident in 1980 that has haunted South Korea ever since. As he plucked his false eye from its socket, holding it in one hand and pointing

with the other to the scars on his face, Mr. Lee reflected on the prospect of a trial soon of two of the country's former presidents for ordering the massacre.

"They should be executed," said Mr. Lee, a tall man with a white patch over his left eye. "Unless we execute them, how can we put this all behind us?"

Few people expect the former presidents, Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, to face the gallows. But both are now in prison and are expected to go on trial next year for staging a coup in 1979 and for ordering the Kwangju massacre in May 1980. Hundreds were killed, and some figures range into the thousands.

For people in Kwangju who have fought for 15 years to investigate the massacre and punish those responsible, this is a moment to savor. Mr. Lee campaigned over the years to honor the victims of the massacre and twice he was imprisoned — once for 2½ years — because of his efforts. Yet, now South Korea has been turned upside down and it is the former presidents who are wearing prison uniforms.

The massacre was a pivotal moment in modern Korean history, nurturing radicalism and anti-Americanism among a generation of youth.

An opinion poll at Seoul National University once asked students to identify the

greatest tragedy in Korean history since 1945. The professor who designed the poll assumed the students would answer the Korean War, but they overwhelmingly named the Kwangju massacre.

At Mangwol Dong Cemetery, where 125 of the victims are buried, a light snow fell on the graves on Monday. An unusually large number of visitors walked among the tombstones, paying tribute to those who died in the massacre.

"The spirits will be relieved a bit," said Kim Jae Young, a 59-year-old man walking solemnly among the rows of graves. "Their anguish has been soothed."

Mr. Chun set the stage for the Kwangju

massacre on May 17, 1980, when he responded to pro-democracy protests by extending martial law across all of South Korea. The next day, demonstrations erupted in Kwangju and an initial bloody crackdown led to a public uprising against the military government. Protesters, armed themselves with weapons taken from armories, briefly ruled the city.

Ten days after the initial protests, the army invaded Kwangju with tanks and machine guns.

The government has put the civilian death toll at 193, but that figure does not square with the list of 288 dead people whose relatives the government eventually

agreed to compensate as victims of the Kwangju massacre.

One crucial issue that people want to resolve is what role, if any, the United States played in the massacre. It is an article of faith among many people in Kwangju that the U.S. military commanders in South Korea stood aside to allow the massacre to take place.

U.S. officials have denied complicity, saying that they had no control over the Korean army units that were used. There is no sign, however, that the United States tried hard to stop the killing, and the Reagan administration fettered Mr. Chun at the White House less than a year later.

Sri Lanka Raises Its Flag Over Jaffna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
COLOMBO — Government forces raised the Sri Lankan flag Tuesday over the former Tamil rebel stronghold of Jaffna city, marking a turning point in the military's 12-year war against separatist guerrillas.

The fall of Jaffna is unlikely to end the civil war that has killed more than 39,000 people,

but it appears to mark the end of the rebels' civil administration, a de facto government for about 1 million minority Tamils.

Hours after the flag went up, Tamil Tiger rebels attacked an eastern military base Tuesday. The rebels tried to ram a van packed with explosives into a Special Task Force police camp near Kalmunai in the Batticaloa district, but it blew up at the

gate, killing a sentry, military officials said. Fierce fighting then broke out.

The rebels also knocked out power supplies to the Batticaloa district, the officials added.

When the Sri Lankan armed forces raised the national flag over Jaffna, it symbolically ended nearly a decade of control over the city by the Tigers. The flag was hoisted by the

deputy defense minister, Anuruddha Ratwatte, in a ceremony capping the military's 50-day offensive that captured the city.

"I am speaking from Jaffna city, which has been completely liberated from Tamil Tigers," said a reporter broadcasting the ceremony live on state-run radio. "This is a historic moment."

The guerrillas are fighting for a Tamil homeland in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. They assert that the Sinhalese majority discriminates against them.

The Tigers, who have not admitted the fall of their citadel, said Tuesday that they were continuing to fight. The rebel Voice of Tigers radio announced a major recruitment drive and urged people to join the rebels to stop the army "before it was too late."

As government forces closed in on Jaffna in a seven-week offensive, most of the 120,000 civilians in the city fled. Last month, government troops entered Jaffna for the first time in five years. In the last few days, the military moved in to capture the entire city, with soldiers picking their way past mines and booby traps.

On Tuesday, the government urged the people to celebrate the military success on a low key, fearing reprisals against the Tamils. (AP, Reuters)



TAIWAN LAWMAKERS GET BACK IN THE SWING — Deputies in Taiwan's Parliament got down to battling Tuesday as the legislature reconvened after elections in which the governing Kuomintang saw its majority reduced.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Malaysia Denies Arms Buildup

LANGKAWI ISLAND, Malaysia — Malaysia's planned purchase of main battle tanks and its recent acquisition of other heavy military items do not amount to an arms race, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said Tuesday.

Defense Minister Syed Hamid Albar said Monday that the country planned to buy 300 main battle tanks starting in 1996. He said the government was choosing between the Mark III built by Vickers of Britain and the T-72 offered by both Poland and Slovakia.

"We need to have some tanks," Mr. Mahathir said at the opening day of the Langkawi International Maritime and Aerospace show on this tourist island. "Maybe if we are called upon to serve the United Nations, then we will have the necessary equipment. When we were asked to serve in Bosnia, we didn't have the equipment and we had to borrow and buy, urgently buy the equipment. It is not good to purchase in a hurry."

"But we are not involved in an arms race, if that's what's worrying you." (Reuters)

In North Korea, Signs of Famine

TOKYO — Signs of famine are visible across North Korea after catastrophic floods last summer and the ending of aid following the collapse of the Soviet Union, a United Nations official said Tuesday.

"There are signs of famine in various parts of this country. They are everywhere," said the World Food Program representative in North Korea, Trevor Page, speaking by telephone from Pyongyang. "There is a food emergency," he added.

International aid was a mere trickle, he said, falling far short of the huge amount required, and people in western provinces, where arable land had been swept away by floodwaters, were particularly affected. (AFP)

Chinese Loyalty Test for Tibetans

BEIJING — In a test of their loyalty to China, Tibetan religious leaders have been told to denounce the exiled Dalai Lama and a senior Buddhist monk in Tibet, a monitoring group said Tuesday.

While officials incessantly attack the Dalai Lama, the denunciation campaign is the first time since 1980 that Tibetans are being called on to criticize a religious figure not in exile, the Tibet Information Network said.

The London-based group, which is highly critical of Chinese

rule, believes the campaign signals that Beijing has jettisoned a policy allowing more religious freedom in return for political allegiance. (AP)

UN Envoy Urges Timor Dialogue

DILI, East Timor — The visiting UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called on the Indonesian-appointed East Timor government on Tuesday to step up dialogue with local people to help solve human rights problems in the territory.

"I've asked the East Timor government to solve human rights problems by holding dialogues with the local people," José Ayala Lasso said after talks with Governor Abilio Soares. The city was calm at the start of Mr. Ayala Lasso's two-day visit, which coincides with the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's invasion of the former Portuguese colony on Dec. 7.

Mr. Ayala Lasso also held talks with local police and military officials and members of the local parliament.

On Wednesday he was due to meet the outspoken East Timor Roman Catholic bishop, Carlos Belo. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Hun Sen, second prime minister of Cambodia, in a speech on state-run television and radio warning that demonstrations might be arranged at the French and American embassies in Phnom Penh if Western countries did not stop interfering with Cambodia's internal affairs. "I am saying be careful. The demonstrations could enter your embassies. I warn the Americans, do not be proud of the great power which comes from planning to bring ships and aircraft here again. You have lost once, you want to come again?" (AFP)

Gadzali Jaafar, deputy chairman for political affairs of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, saying that the Muslim group will continue strengthening its forces on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. "The responsibility of any revolutionary organization is to strengthen its forces as long as it does not achieve the goals it is fighting for." (AFP)

Fumiko Suzuki, an expert on Japanese constitutional law, after Japan's top court upheld a statute that requires women to wait six months after a divorce before remarriage, saying that the law is based on the practical need of determining the father of potential children. "Tuesday's ruling is based on outdated views. It is now quite simple to establish an infant's paternity. There is really no scientific reason to keep this law." (AP)

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Herald Tribune

EUROPE

An Apparent Dead End for European Centralization

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union should set a limited agenda for its 1996 reform conference, focusing on the minimum changes needed to ensure that the bloc can make decisions effectively as it expands to more than 20 members, a group of senior EU officials said in a report released Tuesday.

The report and comments by group members were the clearest official

sign yet that the process of EU centralization had reached a dead end, and that the Union's institutions and procedures would have to be made more flexible to allow different degrees of policy cooperation in the future.

Even for Germany, long the chief proponent of closer political union, "it is excluded that we have a federated Europe of 27 states in the year 2010," one German official said.

Despite the implications for EU cohesion, the group did not question the need to expand the Union and write the

Continent for the security and prosperity of both East and West.

The Union's embrace of Eastern Europe "is a major historical opportunity and also a challenge," said Carlos Westendorp, the Spanish minister for European affairs who chaired the group. Given the political necessity of enlargement, the EU reform conference is "condemned to succeed," he added.

But the report underscored the divisions among the 15 member states that officials said were likely to limit agreement during the intergovernmental

conference, a yearlong series of negotiations set to start on March 29 and 30 in Florence.

Britain held out against many suggested reforms, including proposals to curtail national veto power by increasing the use of majority voting. Even France, which has sought closer ties with Britain in such areas as defense, believes the government of Prime Minister John Major is in a "very isolated position," said Michel Barnier, the French representative.

But David Davis, the junior minister

who represented Britain, claimed that although many of his colleagues supported majority voting in principle, they were not ready to implement it in sensitive policy areas.

The report also hinted at a clash between large and small EU countries over majority voting, particularly if Germany and France cut a deal on the issue. Bonn and Paris have promised to put forward a joint position on EU reform when Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac meet in Baden-Baden on Thursday.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Swede's 'No' Turns Out 'Yes'

STOCKHOLM — Finance Minister Goran Persson said Tuesday he would run for the post of party leader and prime minister next year, only hours after having said he could never be persuaded to take on the job.

"The reason I have changed my mind is that I have received a unanimous demand to run from the electoral committee" of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Persson said. There had been no takers for the post of party leader and prime minister since early November when Deputy Prime Minister Mona Sahlin resigned after revelations that she had misused a government credit card. (Reuters)

Russia Legislative Row Deepens

MOSCOW — The lower house of Parliament on Tuesday overrode an upper chamber veto in a constitutional dispute that threatens to wreck the working of the legislative system.

The State Duma easily mustered a required two-thirds majority to send the draft law, which it approved last month, directly to President Boris N. Yeltsin, bypassing the Federation Council, which rejected it last week. The draft defines how a new Federation Council will be formed after the current chamber's term expires Dec. 13, four days before a new election to the Duma.

The draft backed by the Duma says each of Russia's 89 regions will send two deputies to the chamber: one from the local council, or Parliament, and another from the local executive body. (Reuters)

WEU Presses Paris on Atom Tests

PARIS — France came under fire in the Western European Union assembly Tuesday for its nuclear tests, but managed to delay an embarrassing vote on a resolution urging Paris to curb its program of underground blasts.

The assembly agreed to a French demand to put off any vote until Wednesday. The French argued they had to attend a censure debate in Parliament. (Reuters)

French Arrest Bombing Suspects

PARIS — Police investigating France's wave of terror bombings arrested about 20 suspects early Tuesday in Paris and three other cities.

The authorities made sweeps in the French capital and in Toulouse, Lyon and Tours. Europe-1 radio said the suspects had provided aid to the network of an Islamic radical, Khaled Kelkal, a key suspect in the bombing campaign who was gunned down by the police in October. (AP)

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of the European Commission.

BRUSSELS: Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock meets with Transport Minister Henrique Constantino of Portugal.

BRUSSELS: The Council for Economic and Social Affairs organizes the 19th meeting of economic and social representatives of the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific signatories of the Lomé Convention.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.



A British and an American officer conferring at the Sarajevo airport on Tuesday as a French UN soldier looked on.

French General Won't Return to Bosnia

Agence France-Press

PARIS — A top French general who was recalled from Bosnia for criticizing the Dayton peace accord will not return to the Balkans, French officials said Tuesday.

General Jean-René Bachelet, commander of United Nations troops in Sarajevo, was recalled to Paris over remarks that the peace accord, which calls for Serb-held neighborhoods to revert to Bosnian government authority, gave Sarajevo Serbs "a choice between a coffin and a suitcase."

Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette called the remarks "regrettable." General Bachelet held talks with Defense Minister Charles Millon on Monday afternoon. Officials said Tuesday he would be placed in another post in France.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the United States said Tuesday that the peace agreement reached in Dayton, Ohio, should not be altered in any way, but agreed with France that Sarajevo's Serbian population had to be given solid safety guarantees.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that Serbs living in districts of the capital due to return to Bosnian government control could be protected within the accord's present framework.

"In our private consultations with the French government, there is a coincidence of views that the Dayton agreement shall not be renegotiated," Mr. Burns said.

"What was initiated at Dayton will be signed at Paris in all its respects," he said. The signing is scheduled for Dec. 14.

Europe Sees Threat In French Turmoil

Agence France-Press

PARIS — In a phrase that summarized press comment in many European Union countries, the Belgian daily Le Soir on Tuesday described the transport strikes paralyzing France as "the first major crisis of European integration."

The Daily Telegraph of London declared in a front-page headline: "French Crisis Threatens EU Currency" and added: "The question is whether France can cut its budget deficit sufficiently to meet the demands of European monetary union. Without France the single currency plan could collapse."

Under the Maastricht treaty on European union, EU members must cut their budget deficits to 3 percent of gross domestic product to qualify to join the single currency due to take effect in 1999.

French strikers are calling on Prime Minister Alain Juppé to scrap plans to cut the deficit by overhauling the country's social security system.

A German financial daily, Handelsblatt, warned Tuesday that "should the government yield to the protests and postpone restoring health to the social protection system, it would then be much more difficult, if not impossible, to reduce the current deficit."

The Dutch daily Financieele Dagblad asserted that "without France" there will be no European monetary union.

Berlin's Tagespiegel took a

similar line: "Since the Maastricht treaty has never been especially loved by the French, there is a real danger that government and strikers end up by agreeing to sacrifice it."

The Financial Times urged Mr. Juppé and the French president, Jacques Chirac, to stand firm, saying: "France is in for a rough few weeks, but they will be worth it if Mr. Juppé is able to salvage the main items in his program."

Some newspapers warned that other European countries could find themselves in Mr. Chirac's shoes.

"The French unrest is a foretaste of the difficulties other European governments would have to face if they want to earn their entry tickets into the currency union through financial savings," Handelsblatt said.

Union Appeals for Aid

The Force Ouvrière trade union appealed Tuesday for public donations to compensate striking rail workers for lost pay and prepare for a long battle against the government's plans, Reuters reported from Paris.

The appeal by the union's leader, Marc Blondel, highlighted a key weakness of France's relatively small and divided unions after 12 days of a public transport strike. Unlike colleagues in Britain or Germany, they have only small strike funds, and strikers largely have to sustain their struggle out of their own pockets.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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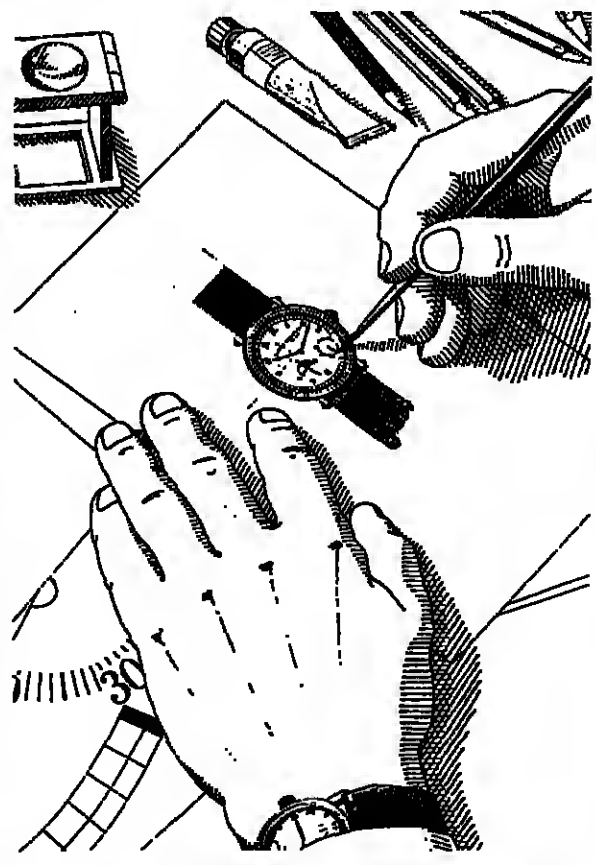
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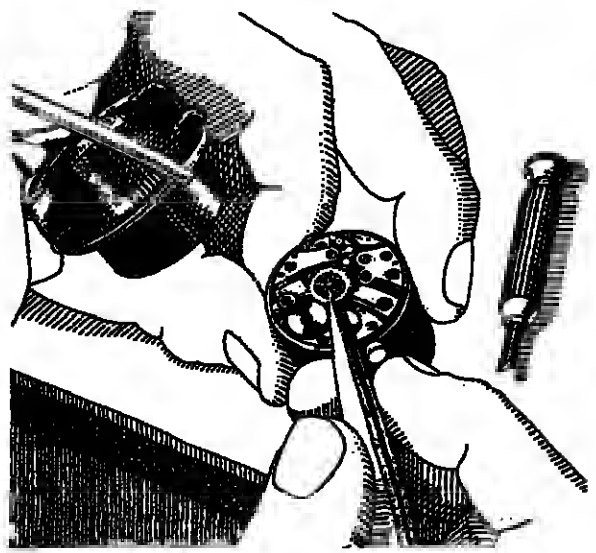
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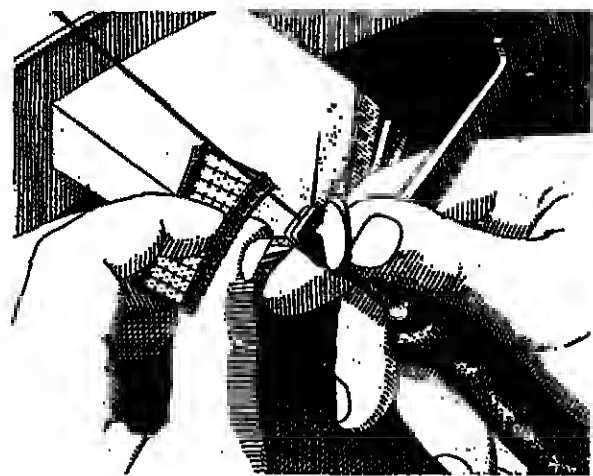
A Patek Philippe masterpiece, respected and treasured from generation to generation. Its destiny is to be a legend.



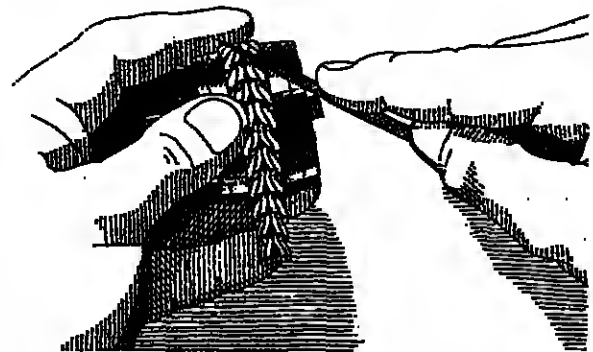
The master designer gives substance to an idea that says something about the enduring values of Patek Philippe.



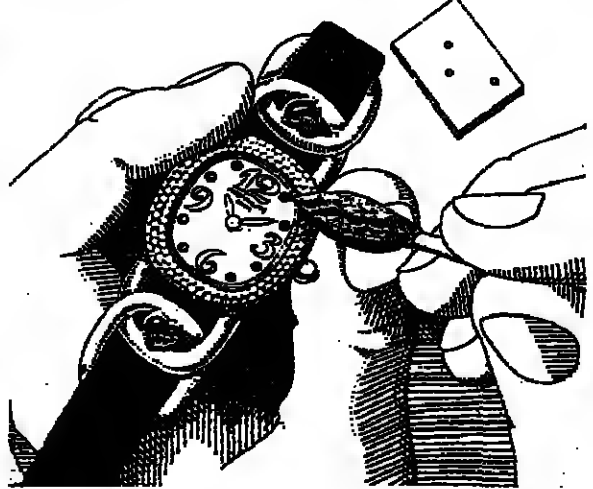
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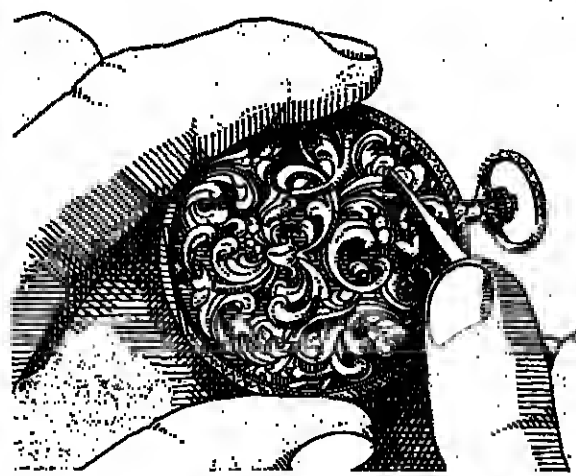
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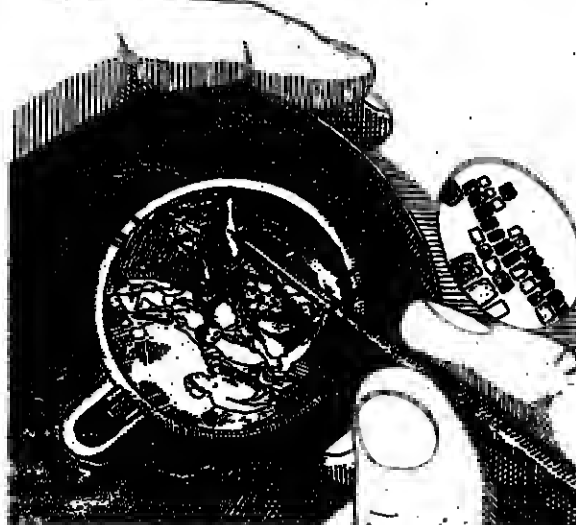
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INTERNATIONAL

Unable to Move, France Sits in a Jam Between Today and Tomorrow

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — History shows that often the French cannot think about the future before bringing the present crashing down around them, as Prime Minister Alain Juppé must have known before proposing to reshape the deficit-ridden French welfare state to fit 21st-century financial realities.

The response from France's powerful public-sector labor unions has been a series of paralyzing transport strikes that will not stop, labor leaders say, until the government withdraws proposals to reshape the national health and pension systems and the deficit-ridden railroads. The government says it cannot give in and let them go bankrupt.

In part, the impasse comes from the clash of two cultures — weak and divided French

labor unions whose biggest claim on their members' loyalty is militancy, and an aloof government largely of technocrats.

Mr. Juppé tried to break the logjam Tuesday night, telling Parliament that the government would give labor a say in redesigning the systems and making a na-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tionally televised address to present his case to the people for the first time since the crisis began.

"We must carry out these reforms now, and carry them out together," he said. "The situation of blockage and confrontation that has been created in recent days isn't good for anybody."

But the strike movement intensified as tens of thousands of union members marched in Paris in the largest demon-

stration in the capital so far calling for the resignation of Mr. Juppé, who easily survived a censure motion in the National Assembly. Other demonstrations took place in Nîmes, Lyon, Nantes and elsewhere around the country.

Two hundred to three hundred young demonstrators clashed with the police at the end of the march in Paris, turning over about a dozen parked cars between Trinity Church and Place Pigalle, and there were similar incidents in Nantes.

Union leaders have been urging employees in the private sector to join a struggle that has kept the Paris subway system shut for eight days and most of the national rail system closed for 12.

French public employees had joined the strike movement by Tuesday, shutting down postal service and some court-

schools, most private-sector workers continued to hitchhike, roller-skate, bicycle, walk, or take government-provided boats and buses to work, and almost all stores and factories stayed open.

Mr. Juppé's speech to the National Assembly was the first since he initially made his proposals Nov. 15. He said then that the social security system of health care and retirement benefits would eventually go bankrupt without the far-reaching changes he proposed, including a plan to require most state employees to work 40 years instead of 37 and a half before they could collect pensions.

Strikes against the government's attempt to safeguard social benefits is illogical, the government says, but the logic of the strike movement is that since change may not suit a few, the many should go on mortgaging their future.

A similar logic produces mind-boggling gridlock in the streets of Paris while the strike continues. With bus service, subways, and commuter trains shut down, there are more cars than traffic lights can handle.

The French rule that vehicles coming from the right always have the right-of-way in an intersection combines with ego and overcomes any inclination to yield to common sense. Tempers fray, horns blare, all movement stops, and vehicles lock at right angles until somebody volunteers to play policeman and help drivers untangle themselves.

Many French people themselves deplore the deadlock over a problem that Britain dealt with, painfully, 15 years ago and that Germany began to deal with pragmatically after reunification in 1990. It is a European-wide problem: an economy so bur-

dened with the costs of providing for five-week vacations, comprehensive free health care and generous pensions that it can no longer generate enough jobs.

France is committed to reducing its \$59.3-billion budget deficit nearly in half by 1997 in order to qualify for participation in a common European currency that would otherwise be totally dominated by Germany. Mr. Chirac conceded that achieving the goal would mean two more years of sacrifice in a country where nearly 3 million people, 11.5 percent of the labor force, were unemployed, and many of them had been for years.

But Mr. Juppé said Tuesday night that France remained committed to the rendezvous with history that the achievement of a common currency would mean for all of Europe. Left out, he said, France would drown in deficits and start down the path of decline.

NATO Opens New Peacekeeping Era

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Tuesday formally endorsed the deployment of 60,000 combat troops to Bosnia in a conspicuous display of unity.

At a meeting of alliance foreign and defense ministers, the first such gathering since 1966, NATO also confirmed the Spanish foreign minister, Javier Solana Madariaga, as its new secretary-general and announced additional steps toward expansion into Eastern Europe.

With a vanguard of 2,600 NATO logistical and communications technicians already deployed to Bosnia and Croatia, alliance ministers put their final imprimatur on the peace implementation plan pending the signing of a treaty in Paris on Dec. 14 and a United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the operation, called Joint Endeavor.

"We say to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina: We are ready to help you," the ministers declared in a joint communiqué.

"Past differences can — and must — be put aside. New forms of partnership must be built among you. We are confident that together we can succeed."

General George A. Joulwan, NATO's supreme commander, briefed the ministers on his plans for the 34 battalions earmarked for Bosnia duty.

The alliance also accepted General Joulwan's recommendation that military contributions be accepted from all 14 non-NATO nations offering to take part in the operation: Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary,

Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and Ukraine.

Bangladesh, Egypt and Malaysia also are considering participation, which means Joint Endeavor could involve 15 NATO nations and 17 countries outside

'The largest military operation in NATO history will be to forge a peace and not to fight a war. This is the moment of truth for our alliance.'

the alliance. Iceland, which has no army, is the sole NATO nonparticipant.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher described the operation as "a coalition of power and privilege" that is embarking on a "noble" mission.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry said: "It's both ironic and wonderful that the largest military operation in NATO history will be to forge a peace and not to fight a war. This is the moment of truth for our alliance."

The alliance continued Tuesday to wrestle with the sensitive issue of apprehending people like General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serbian military commander, who has been indicted as a war criminal. Military planners have asked for "urgent clarification" of the matter, a NATO official said.

Several countries, including the United States, have taken the position that troops

should not become a military posse but should detain any of the 54 Serbs and Croats indicted by the UN War Crimes Tribunal they happen upon.

Past military efforts to catch adversaries like the Panamanian military leader, Manuel Antonio Noriega, have proven distracting and frustrating.

"It will not be a core function to hunt down war criminals," said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

Mr. Solana said only, "I think the international community has an obligation to prosecute war criminals."

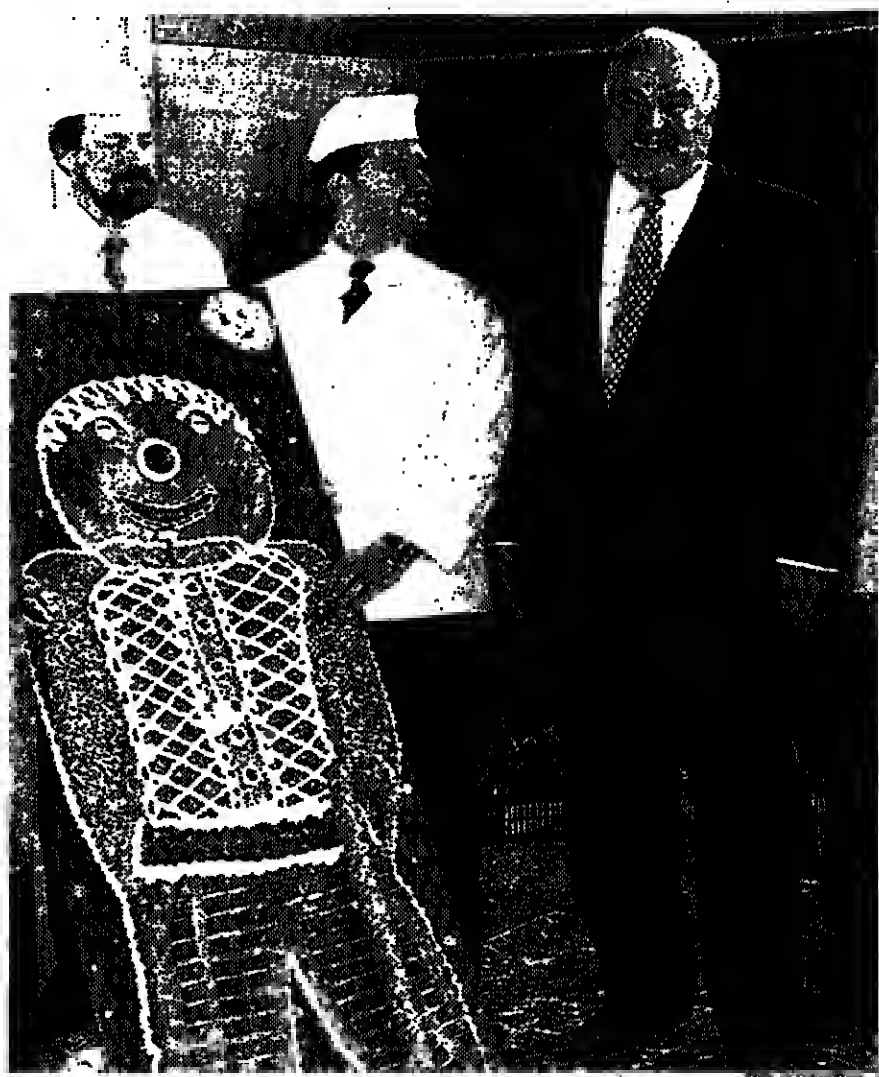
He will assume his new role in mid-December, replacing Willy Claes of Belgium, who resigned over a domestic arms scandal.

The ministers announced a modest schedule in 1996 in pursuit of NATO expansion.

Nations interested in joining the alliance will begin a protracted, individual dialogue with Brussels about their prospective membership, while the Partnership for Peace program designed to provide practical military links will be intensified.

Although NATO has committed itself to enlargement — Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are considered among the most likely candidates for new membership — no timetable has been issued because of a desire to keep Russian opposition from flaring into confrontation.

Acting Secretary-General Sergio Balanzino noted that exercises with prospective members next year will "promote civilian control of the armed forces," an issue that a NATO official said had "been far more far more of an intractable, complex problem than we at first believed."



Chancellor Helmut Kohl being presented with a life-size Saint Nikolaus cookie by members of the German bakers' association in Bonn on Tuesday.

Germany Faces A Fraying of Its Political Fabric

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BONN — A pillar for Europe as well as for his own country, the extraordinary durable Chancellor Helmut Kohl turns out to carry a price: His ascendancy has largely obscured some emerging problems in Germany's array of political parties.

A system that worked remarkably during the decades of Germany's division is showing strain as it tries to channel political forces, including emergent nationalism, in the new Germany.

Mr. Kohl has dominated the scene so successfully for so long that he seems as permanent as a cliff or tree in a landscape. He may run for a fifth time in 1998 if he feels that he alone has the necessary force of conviction to ensure that German reunification is capped with tighter European unity. But Mr. Kohl — or any successor — must contend with a fragmenting political scene liable to make it harder to find stable governing majorities in Germany.

Initially, the shock of reunification seemed to consolidate the spectrum of parties. The two main parties — Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and the center-left Social Democrats — seemed confident of absorbing most of the 16 million people of the formerly Communist East Germany.

In fact, over the ensuing five years, the Social Democrats suffered a dramatic decline in public support. The party's troubles have been both a symptom and a partial cause of wider changes in voting patterns, with the overall effect of making politics look more volatile in the future. In other words, Germany would become more like other democracies — and European developments might well turn less predictable.

The Social Democrats' problems stem from their failure to capture a new electoral base among East Germans. Voters there turned instead to the conservative Christian Democrats and now, increasingly, to the Party of Democratic Socialism, the rebaptized Communist Party, which complains that Bonn spends too much energy on European unity and not enough on unfinished business connected with reunification.

Even many traditional supporters have deserted the Social Democrats in favor of the Greens, who have become Germany's third-largest political force. Moving beyond its '60s image of protest and ecology, the current leaders have modernized the Greens' radical approach to emphasize local initiatives.

Their parliamentary leader, Joschka Fischer, seeks to broaden their acceptability and perhaps make them a prospective member eventually of a government coalition.

That possibility can no longer be ignored because of the collapse of the Free Democrats, the big losers in the shifting political spectrum. A small pro-business party, it has been the swing party that enabled the Social Democrats or the Christian Democrats to form a governing majority over the last 15 years. They may fail to get enough votes nationwide to enter Parliament in three years, a prospect that has encouraged some Christian Democrats to say that Mr. Kohl could win an absolute majority.

His opponents see the election as an opportunity for a broad leftist coalition, so the Social Democrats' new leader, Oscar Lafontaine, has adopted a more radical tone. A potentially potent new theme is their open warning that a European single currency could hurt the interests of ordinary Germans. Mr. Kohl's government has lambasted the Social Democrats' willingness to launch this theme.

Amid the growing uncertainties, with more parties vying for support among voters who appear to be shedding their traditional party loyalties, many pollsters and electoral specialists in Bonn predict that future campaigns will turn heavily on individual candidates and topical issues and less on traditional party machines — in short, a trend toward the style of elections in the United States and, to a rising degree, in France and other European countries.

7 on French School Trip Killed in Alpine River

Reuters

GRENOBLE, France — The death toll from a school nature trip in the French Alps that went tragically wrong rose to seven on Tuesday after the bodies of four children were found in the Drac River, police said.

An adult who was accompanying the group of about 20 children was the first to die Monday when the river suddenly flooded, apparently because of a release of water from an upstream hydroelectric dam.

Two children who were injured in the incident died during the night, and four others who were washed away were found Tuesday by rescue services, floating less than 100 meters from the school.

NATO: France Drops 30-Year Gaullist Boycott of Military Structure

Continued from Page 1

military committee and will again send its defense minister regularly to NATO meetings.

The decision clears the way for French officers to participate fully in allied planning and decision-making up and down the chain of command, in Bosnia and throughout Europe.

It was not immediately clear whether French forces will now take part fully in NATO training exercises.

The move is eminently sensible for France. With French forces in Bosnia involved in a NATO-led mission, it could have put lives at risk if France's commanders did not have direct access to the allied bodies that are running the operations.

NATO decision-making will also have important political repercussions in Bosnia from which France did not want to be excluded.

The change is significant because it openly institutionalizes small, quiet moves that steadily improved French access to NATO — for example, by expanding the number of French liaison officers or ac-

cepting ad hoc consultations on crises.

A big step came in 1993 when, at German insistence, France agreed that the French-German corps, while the embryo of a European army, would be available to NATO in a crisis and so would work with the allies in some areas in peacetime.

Although officials have not said so publicly, the French move is probably part of a package deal in which Paris has won some concessions about NATO's plan to set up joint and combined task forces.

Under this proposed arrangement, the United States will lend major military equipment — for example, aircraft carriers or cargo planes and other costly weaponry that France cannot afford by itself — to the European members of NATO for missions where the United States did not want to take part with ground forces of its own.

The proposal is widely seen as a major step toward reshaping NATO to cope with regional crises of the type that caused Western divisions over Bosnia. But France has objected to seeing all such operations come under NATO's integrated military command, a phrase that in practice means that a French-led operation would be commanded by the U.S. general responsible for

U.S. forces in Europe in peacetime and all NATO troops in wartime.

France insists that it will not rejoin the integrated command structure, but in practice that system has little substance now that NATO no longer plans for a total war against a foe the size of the former Warsaw Pact.

For that contingency, the U.S. commander told allied governments ahead of time which forces from their country he wanted to use in a crisis. That practice, known as "earmarking," has little point in today's world of reduced armies and smaller crises.

Now, in these circumstances, it could be feasible to find a compromise allowing the U.S. commander to play only a remote role that was comfortable for France or any other European capital that supplied the bulk of the forces involved in a particular mission and therefore wanted to retain command of their actions.

France's new approach aligns it with Spain, which also maintains its forces' formal independence.

Once that position no longer provides a starting point for political discord, it poses few military complications.

GERMANY: Devotion to the Deutsche Mark

Continued from Page 1

single currency make white-knuckle sacrifices and then submit to unprecedented financial penalties.

The point man in this campaign is Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who is acting to appease the German public. The result is that Bonn has gotten far tougher in pressing its neighbors to meet long-term national deficit targets than required under Europe's Maastricht treaty on economic integration.

Thus, what Germans think about the mark is weighing heavily on all of Europe. Germany is not only the world's third biggest economy, a giant among its neighbors, and Western Europe's most populous nation with 80 million people.

Its currency, forged out of the ashes of World War II, has become one of the world's three anchor currencies, along with the U.S. dollar and the yen.

The mark, however, is not merely Germany's legal tender. It is a symbol of German pride, of everything democratic and stable that followed the fall of Hitler.

As a result, if German domestic politics requires that the rest of Europe make sacrifices to achieve a single currency, it appears that the rest of Europe will be obliged to suffer.

In October, when leading opposition Social Democrats began suggesting the idea of delaying European monetary union beyond 1999, the taboo against publicly questioning the single-currency plan was broken for the first time. Before that there had been virtually no German political debate on the issue.

Until the Social Democrats talked delay, it seemed that if Europe were to fail to honor its timetable it would be because France failed to meet the single-currency criteria calling for national deficit levels that France is not yet close to achieving. That failure is still possible, but now it looks as though what will count the most is German domestic politics.

"We must have a discussion," said Manfred Bodin, chairman of the Nord-deutsche Landesbank and a supporter of monetary union. "There is no point in sweeping it under the rug."

"Here we are talking politics and emotion," he added. "The Deutsche mark, for the German people, is more than just a currency — it is the country's reconstruction, its dreams, the symbol of our self-worth."

Now, the whole idea of monetary union has become a political football in Germany, which means that if Chancellor Kohl is to sell the plan at home, the rest of Europe will have to satisfy at least two of Bonn's demands. The first is increasingly tighter fiscal policy after monetary union in a so-called "stability pact" that comes with severe penalties attached, and the second, central banking practices that will, in effect, clone the Bundesbank on a Europe-wide scale.

All of this is likely to be played down, however, by Mr. Kohl and his European partners as they meet first at a French-German summit conference in Baden-Baden on Thursday and then on Dec. 15-16 at the European Union summit meeting in Madrid. There, Europe's leaders are expected to make a series of pledges to honor

WEAPONS: U.S. Force Won't Go in Lightly

Continued from Page 1

Although NATO troops are entering the region under a peace accord agreed upon by all the rival factions, commanders plan for the worst and seek any advantage over an enemy, which in the case of Bosnia may include the harsh winter weather and the mountainous terrain.

"We're flooding the zone with anyone or anything that has the potential to help," said one American general.

One of the biggest advantages any military can have is knowing the location of a potential foe. In Bosnia, allied commanders will get a big-picture view from J-STARS surveillance planes, which track and send back radar images of large troop movements, as well as U-2 and RC-135 Rivet Joint aircraft, which take photographs or eavesdrop on electronic transmissions. Unmanned drones will also be used to photograph the cease-fire area in the American zone.

U-2 planes have been flying surveillance missions over Bosnia for much of the war, but for the first time will now transmit their information directly to a ground station in Vicenza, Italy, instead of waiting until they return to base in England, saving several hours.

More than 70 army Apache and Kiowa helicopters will be equipped with heat-detecting sensors and video cameras that can monitor troops or equipment more than a mile away. The Apaches will have a new system called photo-teles that can transmit aerial pictures to a command post within 90 seconds.

To help pilots and other soldiers during night operations, the army has provided 3,000 pairs of its newest night-vision goggles to troops going to Bosnia.

NATO commanders do not expect to face organized armies. The biggest threats

will come instead from weather-related accidents, rogue militia, snipers, and an estimated 6 million land mines scattered throughout the country.

The army, borrowing lessons from the Gulf War, is bringing special plows, rakes, and huge rollers that can be hitched to tanks and used to clear a minefield. The army has also dispatched 180 sets of body armor — blast-proof vests, shrapnel-resistant pants, and heavy-duty anti-mine overboots — at \$1,300 a suit, for specialists in mine removal.

In the next few months, the army also plans to test remote-controlled vehicles that could be used to scout minefields and a special foam that would harden over a mine and prevent it from exploding.

Every American soldier will undergo mine-awareness training at an army training center in Hohenfels, Germany. Personnel are trained to look for signs of mining activities including dead animals, craters, blown vehicles, and disturbed soil," said Captain John Suttle, a spokesman for the 1st Armored Division.

The peace agreement calls for rival factions to clear the mines. But Serbo-Croatian-speaking civil affairs specialists will ask farmers and other residents where they believe mines are located. "We're going to chew up a lot of plowed fields," said one army officer.

To combat snipers, commanders will order soldiers to keep a low profile, conceal critical equipment, and throw blankets over windows. Using tactics honed in Somalia, the army is also sending in anti-sniper teams. Experts from the army's Sniper School at Fort Benning, Georgia, have trained 26 1st Armored Division snipers in stalking and shooting techniques. The army snipers, working in pairs, will use special rifles equipped with thermal sights that can pick out a person in a building or forest.

FREUD: Feud Over an Exhibit

Continued from Page 1

"How can they allow themselves to be so disingenuous as to say this is about money?" he asked.

Mr. Swales said the exhibition was meant not to educate the general public about psychoanalysis, but "to force-feed them Freud by securing advertising space in a federal institution."

The library chose to focus on Freud because he "has made a decisive difference in 20th-century thought," said the exhibition's curator, Michael Roth, a historian who is director of European studies at Claremont Graduate School in California.

Even Freud's most avid defenders concede that recent scholarship has raised important questions about his claims to any scientific basis for his analytic method.

Freud said he discovered his psychological insights from listening to patients, but critics say many of his most famous case studies are bogus or willfully misinterpreted.

Some critics want to see Freud sink into oblivion as a discredited hack.

Others advocate a completely different kind of exhibition, one that might be titled "Psychoanalysis and Its Discontents," a survey of two decades of scathing criticism by contextualists, relativists, skeptics, deconstructionists, detractors and feminists.

The exhibit's organizers have invited critics to write for the show's catalogue, asking their advice on the look and text of the show and assuring them that, to quote from a library memo, the exhibit "is not about whether Freudians or Freud critics, of whatever camp, are right or wrong."

"The interesting question," Mr. Roth said, "is not 'is it true?' but 'What has it meant to 20th-century culture?'"

INTERNATIONAL

For Clinton, a Green Light for Loggers Cuts Both Ways

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Loggers have returned to the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest this fall, bulldozing roads into pristine areas and leveling 200-year-old trees in a manner that was illegal until four months ago.

The clear-cutting will damage rivers and streams, set back a \$1.2-billion federal program to restore overcut national forests and could eradicate some runs of Chinook salmon, President Bill Clinton has said.

But, whether by bad fortune or de-

sign, Mr. Clinton finds himself in the odd position of criticizing something he helped to craft. The act he recently attacked for its potential to cause "grave environmental damage" is one he signed into law last summer, after initially vetoing it.

It has turned out, he said, to be far more damaging than he or many members of Congress anticipated.

The green light to cut big swaths of centuries-old trees came about because of a congressional rider to a popular budget-reduction bill that suspends all environmental laws in some areas of national forests in Washington and

Oregon through the end of next year. The rider was promoted by Western Republicans as a way to cut fire-scarred or bug-infested salvage timber and promote forest health.

But a single paragraph in the rider directed the government to lift all environmental laws in a few areas so that some old-growth timber could be cut. The timber industry asked for a suspension of the laws, saying they were being used in court to virtually shut down logging in national forests. After Republicans took control of Congress this year, they approved the rider.

Mr. Clinton vetoed the budget bill,

saying the rider "would basically direct us to make timber sales to large companies subsidized by the taxpayers." After some changes were made — changes that the president said would provide adequate protection — he signed the bill with an amended rider.

But a day later, the timber industry went to court, arguing that the crucial paragraph in the rider permitted unregulated logging of forest lands throughout the Pacific Northwest. A federal court in Oregon has agreed. Now, even as Mr. Clinton has embraced environmental values as a rallying cry for his re-election campaign, environ-

mentalists say the president already has betrayed them.

Although the administration says it was misled about the rider's intent, environmentalists say the intent was clear and by signing the bill, the president risked the very thing he now criticizes.

"The timber industry bought Congress and in essence got them to remove all citizens' rights, barring them from the courthouse door," said Tim Hermach of the Native Forest Council in Oregon. "To be kind, you can say President Clinton was naive to go along with them. To be less than kind, you can say it was stupidity or a cave-in."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Urban Rustic Replaces Urban Chic

Hungering for comfort and simplicity, Americans are reveling in things rural, Maggie Jackson of The Associated Press reports. They're trekking up mountains — or down Madison Avenue — in fancy hiking boots. They're decorating dwellings with gingham and baskets.

"Sport utility vehicles" have been the fastest-growing segment of the automobile market for several years. Of course, not everyone buys the gear first and then wonders what to use it for. Many people are rock climbing, hiking, hunting or quilting. But

the numbers of people buying into the country look without the life shows the strength of the pastoral allure.

After the ostentatious '80s, Americans seem to be clamoring for a warm, homey, outdoorsy look. No matter that it can cost as much as sleek did in the last decade — it evokes down-home goodness. At the rustic named Crate and Barrel, a Northbrook, Illinois, chain, the accent is on sun-faded, soft colors, weathered furniture and fabric. The J. Crew clothing catalogue is largely sport flannel, corduroy and plaids.

Eventually, fashion experts say, tailored chalk stripes, silks and satins, will be back in vogue. "We always go through these cycles," said Christopher Cederger of Autopacific Inc., a market research group.

Short Takes

Laden with bundles of lavender and wildflowers, hundreds of surfers paddled out to sea and joined hands in an ocean

memorial for a friend off Santa Cruz, California. The ceremony was a tribute to Beth Pitts, 19, who died Nov. 27 after hitting her head on a submerged rock while surfing. "This is the way we know how to say farewell," Zeuf Janiszewski said, as she and other lei-crowned surfers prepared to take their boards into the water. Miss Pitts' parents paddled outrigger canoes out with the surfers to pour their daughter's ashes into the sea.

Elmore Leonard, the crime writer whose 15th book to be made into a movie, "Get Shorty," is a box office hit, is low-tech and proud of it. He says he doesn't even try to figure out the extra buttons on telephones. He has no fax, no computer, no printer, no answering machine. He has a typewriter, but prefers to write the earlier drafts of his novels the old-fashioned way. "Pen. Yeah, a pen," he says when asked what word processor he uses. "I've always composed longhand."

International Herald Tribune



CHRISTMAS IN PALESTINE — A shopowner in Bethlehem hanging a Palestinian flag Tuesday at his store.

Rabin's Killer Is Indicted With Brother and Friend

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — Prosecutors indicted the confessed assassin of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday along with two of his suspected accomplices.

The gunman, Yigal Amir, was charged in Tel Aviv District Court with murder in the Nov. 4 assassination. His brother, Hagai, and a friend, Dror Adam, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder.

The three suspects were to appear before the court Wednesday to hear the charges, said Mr. Amir's attorney, Zvi Amir, who is not related to the Amir brothers.

On Monday, a military court indicted First Sergeant Eric Schwartz, accusing him of smuggling weapons from his army base and giving them to the Amir brothers.

The indictment Tuesday said that Yigal Amir decided after the September 1993 Israel-PLO peace agreement to kill Mr. Rabin so that the accord would not be carried out. It said Mr. Amir's brother and Mr. Adam

agreed to join the conspiracy. Another indictment charged the three with conspiracy to attack Palestinians after Israeli troops withdrew from West Bank towns and villages under the Israel-PLO autonomy pact.

In connection with those plans, the indictment said Yigal Amir asked Sergeant Schwartz to steal weapons from an army base and give them to the Amir brothers.

Prosecutors asked that the Amir brothers and Mr. Adam be tried before state judges.

Mr. Amir's attorney said that his client had a good bye to his slain predecessor, saying that "the days of peace has broken."

"You were murdered because you were right," Mr. Amir said at a gray-scale service marking the end of the 30-day mourning period. "You were murdered because you won."

The bullets that pierced your chest did not cut down the fruits of your labor — they only revealed them."

Explosion Damages Office Of a Russian Lawmaker

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — An explosion ripped through the parliamentary offices of an extreme nationalist lawmaker Tuesday, fellow legislators said.

There were no immediate re-

ports of injuries. The explosion occurred in the office of Nikolai Lysenko, the leader of the National-Republican Party, who is known for his outspoken far-right views.

The Interfax news agency quoted Aivars Lezdins, whose office on the eighth floor is next to Mr. Lysenko's, as saying that the blast also destroyed a window and door, and broke through a wall, leaving a large hole.

Mr. Lezdins also said that Mr. Lysenko left his office about 10 minutes before the explosion.

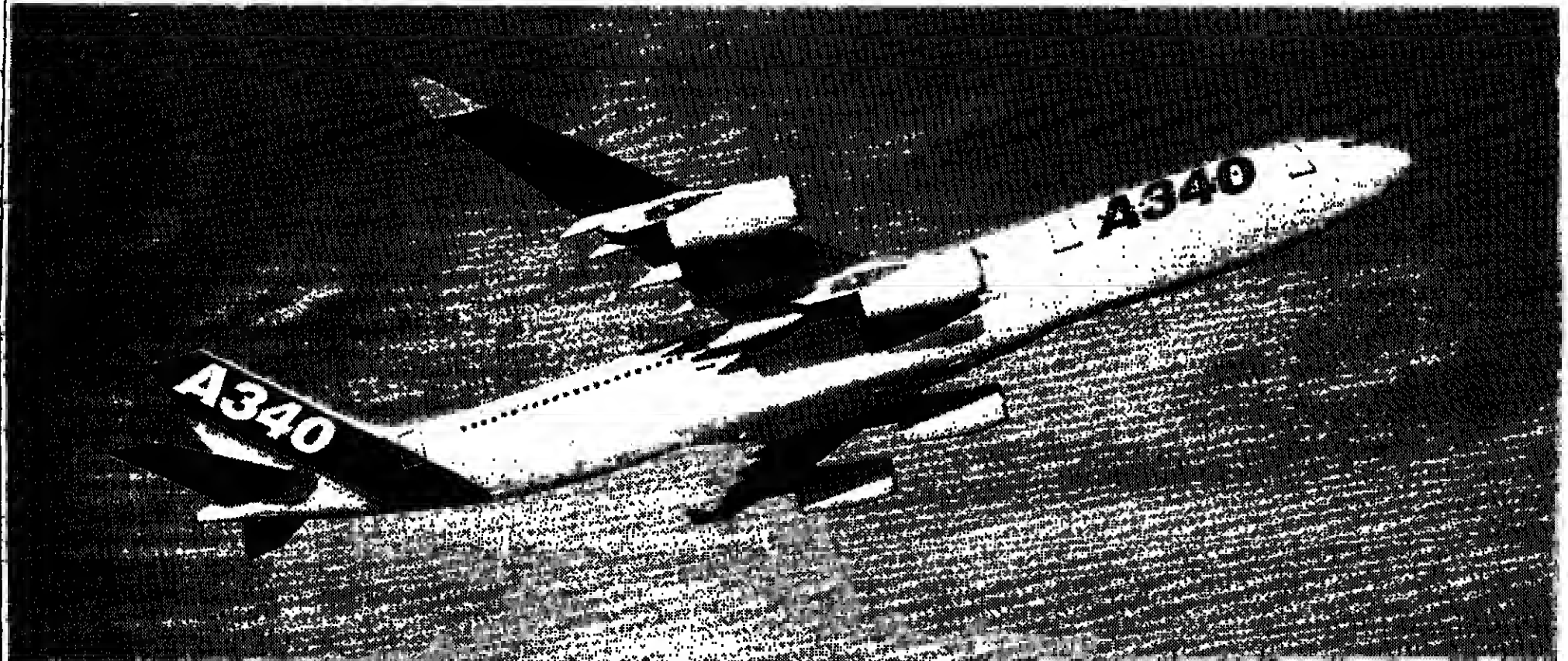
Security officers of the State Duma, the lower house of Russia's Parliament, surrounded the site of the explosion, Interfax said.

Germans Outdrink The Rest of the World

Berlin — Germans outdrank the rest of the world last year, with the average citizen consuming 139.6 liters of beer, researchers said Tuesday.

Germans drank the equal of 11.4 liters of pure alcohol in '94, the German Addiction Center said.

THE A340 OUTSCORED ALL WIDE-BODIED AIRPLANES IN RECENT "U.S. TRAVEL & TOURISM ADMINISTRATION" PASSENGER SURVEY (U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT).



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Korean Housecleaning

South Korea is suddenly in the startling position of having two former presidents, both former generals, in jail. This is occurring in a country, a close American ally, that is a working democracy but still has a large military element to its political style. Roh Tae Woo got behind bars by disclosure, confirmed by confession, of his two-thirds of a billion dollar political slush fund. Chun Doo Hwan followed him in for his alleged role in a notorious sequence of an army mutiny and the bloody suppression of democratic protest at Kwangju some 15 years ago.

The two men, let it be said, made their own contributions to South Korea's security and to its political as well as its economic growth.

Their falling row suggests a huge shifting of assumptions as to what does and doesn't go on the Italian scale and model. Other parallels to the Korean experience may be found in the band of newly industrialized countries of Asia. President Kim Young Sam is accused of widening the investigations to include the Kwangju massacre to keep the public

from fastening upon his own party's embarrassments. Although South Korea's "entrenched government-business nexus has produced one of the world's fastest growing economies," the Far Eastern Economic Review notes, "the authoritarianism it requires — and the endemic corruption it produces — have steadily grown more intolerable to the majority of South Koreans."

The reform impulse in South Korea goes to opening the political system by revealing and restricting the true money flows and to opening the economic system by freeing it of bribes so as to better integrate with the world economy. In South Korea there is always concern lest an internal focus embolden Communist North Korea to contemplate some adventure. In this instance, it helps that North Korea remains engaged with the United States in a broad negotiation on nuclear and other issues. Americans, maintaining strong support for Korean security, can only applaud the vigor of Korean democracy evident now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Budget Compromise

The White House and Republicans continue to bicker over the budget. The two sides remain far apart. The White House, although claiming to embrace the Republican goal of balancing the budget within seven years, attacks the Republican deficit-reduction bill for crippling Medicaid, food stamps and other programs for the needy. The Republican leaders accuse the White House of hypocrisy in cynically attacking the Republicans for their cuts while refusing to identify who would lose under White House plans.

The blame game eased a bit last weekend when Democrats and Republicans slipped back from rigid positions. Leaders of both parties began to gravitate ever so slowly toward a compromise plan put forth by a coalition of moderate and conservative Democrats.

The coalition would, like the Republicans, balance the budget in 2002 and cut discretionary spending by almost 30 percent by 2002. But its plan forgoes all tax cuts, choosing instead to soften blows to Medicare and preserve federal entitlements to welfare, Medicaid and food stamps. The coalition proposes to lower inflation adjustments — in effect raising taxes and lowering Social Security benefits — which will happen only if the president joins hands with Republican leaders in announcing collective support.

For all its good sense, the coalition plan cannot pass the House, whose 73 freshman Republicans swear to pass a \$245 billion tax cut. That is the gap that the two parties must close. It will not be easy.

Over the weekend, leaders from both parties began groping for compromise. The Senate budget chairman, Pete Domenici, and his House counterpart, John Kasich, signaled that a smaller tax cut and inflation adjustment would be

acceptable, as long as the Democrats simultaneously agreed. But even if the tax cut were reduced by half, the compromise plan would be more than \$100 billion short of balancing the budget.

The Congressional Budget Office will provide some relief when it issues new, probably lower deficit projections, which could reduce the need to cut spending by between \$30 billion and \$100 billion. After that, the options are limited. The Republicans appear unwilling to cut needless weapons systems out of the defense budget. The White House, playing to the elderly, appears unwilling to make double cuts in Medicare. That leaves only two places to find additional savings: discretionary spending, and entitlement programs for the poor. Yet the coalition budget already makes huge cuts in both these areas.

The sobering truth is that Congress will be trapped into a vicious trade-off. Every dollar that Congress gives away in need-based tax cuts will be taken from heavily hit discretionary programs or need-based entitlement programs. Here is where President Bill Clinton could display leadership by stepping forward to forswear his own \$100 billion-plus tax cut. In return he needs to insist that Congress preserve, at the very least, federal entitlements to Medicaid and food stamps.

The best plan that will emerge from Congress will not be good. It will make unwarranted cuts in public investments in job training, education and research as well as poverty programs for the arbitrary purpose of eliminating the deficit in seven years. But the damage can be limited if good news from the CBO can be combined with new flexibility by Mr. Clinton and the Republicans controlling Capitol Hill.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Great Gift

With the season of holidays and gift-giving comes the story of Anne Scheiber, a 101-year-old New York recluse who spent her retirement quietly turning a \$5,000 nest egg into a \$22 million stock portfolio. She then left the entire fortune that she had accumulated over half a century to Yeshiva University in New York, to establish scholarships for needy women students there.

"Here's a woman who for 101 years was childless and now becomes a mother to a whole community," said the president of the university.

During her life, Ms. Scheiber had no direct contact with the university, or indeed with just about anyone except her lawyer and stockbroker. Although she clearly had a genius for finance, she founded no business. She had no close family, and no friends. She had no projects, no charities, did no volunteer work. She retired a half-century ago from the

Internal Revenue Service feeling that her hard work there had gone unrewarded because of her sex. It was apparently that memory that inspired her bequest.

Ms. Scheiber's gift recalls the story of Osella McCarty, the 87-year-old Mississippi washerwoman who earlier this year donated \$150,000 earned in a lifetime of doing other people's laundry to endow scholarships for black students at the University of Southern Mississippi. Both women lived simply and cared nothing about possessions. That may explain why they gave their money for opportunity, rather than for plaques or buildings.

Besides money, both women left a lesson: We can touch the future in many different ways. The childless can leave their imprint on the young for generations to come. The friendless can transform a community. The quietest can make a great noise.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Japan's Defense Dilemma

For decades, Japan has faced the dilemma of how to contribute adequately to its own national defense without creating a military force whose size and reach could be seen as threatening by neighbors that suffered grievously from Japanese aggression earlier this century.

It has kept its self-defense forces small and limited their mission to guarding the frontiers of the home islands. At the same time it has been happy to rely wholly on the United States for strategic protection against external threats. Japan's new de-

fense plan, agreed to last week by Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama's coalition government, makes a few changes in the size and the mission of the armed forces, but its most notable feature continues to be the forthright reliance on what it calls the indispensable U.S.-Japan security treaty.

At a time when Japan is seeking a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, which authorizes peacekeeping operations, its divided government has barely rejected a Socialist Party move to ban participation in collective security efforts.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The West Should Help Russia Shake the Old Guard

By Jeffrey D. Sachs

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It will be no surprise if the Russian government is handed a stinging defeat in the parliamentary elections next month. The people are burdened by an unending economic and social crisis. They resent the staggering government corruption that has compromised economic reform and led to several years of inflation and privations.

Russia has always lacked a political tradition, even the rhetoric of civic-mindedness. Few politicians even profess a standard of public service or public morality. Although virtually all post-Communist states have experienced corruption scandals (largely because civil society is weak and still unorganized), Russia's corruption is singularly deep.

One reason is that the Communist Party Central Committee, the breeding ground of much of today's leadership, was profoundly corrupt. Members enjoyed special access to hospitals, restaurants, vacation homes and consumer goods. They got kickbacks. In the Soviet Union's wan-

ing years, senior apparatchiks converted political power into financial stakes in the emerging market economy.

When the economic reforms got under way in 1992, Russia's vast natural resources provided unparalleled opportunities for theft by officials. Oil, gas, diamonds and metal ore deposits were nominally owned by the state and thus by nobody. They were ripe for stealing — or for "spontaneous privatization," as Russians cynically call it.

The main method of legal privatization, a combination of selling and giving shares to the people, was amazingly honest when it involved manufacturing enterprises, although some managers later abused it. But when natural resource enterprises were privatized, the system was often skirted or compromised by ad hoc decrees and hidden arrangements.

The biggest plums, the oil and gas

enterprises, are worth tens of billions of dollars. The Soviet state earned vast sums on sales, especially exports, but much of this income now flows to a few private pockets, creating shortfalls in the government's budget. Until recently, government licenses to export oil were given free to insiders, at a cost to the budget of billions of dollars a year.

It is hard to know who owns Gazprom, the partly privatized natural gas giant, whose first chairman was Viktor Chernomyrdin, the prime minister.

The central bank gave cheap loans to newly private banks from 1992 through 1994. Many have been repaid but, because of low interest rates and high inflation, at a fraction of their original value. Many of the rubles loaned were converted into dollars in the black market and stashed abroad.

Western governments and international aid institutions missed their greatest chance for influence in 1992, when they failed to provide financial backing to the

inexperienced and largely honest reformers led by Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar.

Because of the lack of outside support, and poor economic conditions, Boris Yeltsin felt he had to compromise with the corrupt old guard. Most of the reformers were pushed from power, and by the end of 1992 the apparatchiks had seized control of the central bank and much of the government.

If a combination of die-hard Communists and rabid nationalists gain the upper hand in next month's vote, demagogues in hand in next month's vote, demagogues in the wings will be a step closer to power. In that case, before next June's presidential election, the West — with its now limited opportunities for influence — should try to provide effective, tactical support to the democratic reformers.

The writer, a Harvard economist, was an adviser to Russia's Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar in 1992 and to Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov in 1993. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Nigerian Son Seeks More Than Just Tough Talk from America

By Hafsat Abiola

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A year and a half ago, the winner of the 1993 presidential election in Nigeria, Moshood Abiola, my father, was charged with committing treasonable offenses against the Nigerian military regime and put in jail. His crime was declaring himself the legitimately elected president based on results from the national electoral commission.

Last month the regime executed nine environmentalists, including the Ogoni writer Ken Saro-Wiwa; 17 others await execution. The Nigerian military

has also jailed hundreds of political opponents, carried out a policy of ethnic murder — called "wasting operations" — against the Ogoni and dismantled every democratic institution in the country: 1,200 local governments, 30 state governments and the National Assembly.

The wholesale violation of civil and human rights of the Nigerian people is comprehensive and blatant. Human rights groups have documented the government's attack on the Ogoni people

and have criticized Royal Dutch/Shell for its reliance on the military's intervention. What more is needed to justify concrete actions against the regime?

The Nigerian people cherish democratic ideas. Paradoxically, the major consumer of Nigeria's oil is the United States, the world's premier democratic nation. Perhaps it may help to consider that the president-elect of Nigeria remains in jail, his trial postponed indefinitely. Or perhaps it may help to learn that oil

makes up 95 percent of the regime's revenues.

It is true that the United States has denounced the actions of the military. It is also true that Congress passed a resolution recognizing the legitimacy of the 1992 election in which 14.5 million Nigerians voted and in which my father received close to 59 percent of the vote.

But these steps are merely symbolic when the United States continues to buy 44 percent of Nigeria's oil exports. Leading the world in imposing oil sanctions and freezing the foreign accounts

of Nigerian officials would better express American displeasure with the regime.

My father is in ill health. If anything should happen to him, it is doubtful that the regime's troops would be enough to contain the outcry. Please help forestall this crisis. There should be no ambiguity in policy. Democratic ideals are not meant to be bought off.

The writer, a student at Harvard University and son of Moshood Abiola, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Taiwan Vote Result Could Spell Improved Cross-Straits Rhetoric

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Taiwan's people have again shown more political maturity than their rowdy parliamentary behavior sometimes suggests. The precise meaning of the result of last Saturday's legislative elections will be interpreted according to individual prejudice, but most can take some comfort in the outcome.

The outcome seems to presage a comfortable but not overwhelming victory for Lee Teng-bui in the presidential election next March. Looking further ahead, it may have laid the ground for a return to the more cooperative trend in cross-strait relations evident early this year.

However, in the shorter term Beijing, ever one to believe its own propaganda, seems to have convinced itself that its policy of threats has paid off. Verbal belittlement will thus continue at least until the presidential election is over.

Those on both sides of the straits seeking reconciliation will be able to point to the 13 percent of the vote (and of the seats) gained by the New Party, formed by those who broke away from the Kuomintang out of concern that it was too Taiwan-oriented and that its lack of commitment to unification was adding to cross-strait tensions.

In fact, 13 percent of the vote is hardly a stunning achievement, particularly as it was concentrated in the Taipei area where there is a high proportion of people of

mainland origin. It was in line with the New Party's showing in local elections a year ago, when relations with the mainland were not in the forefront. Many voted for the New Party more because of its clean image than because of its approach to the mainland.

All the same, its showing is enough to make the Kuomintang a little more cautious in its espousal of a de facto "Two Chinas" policy.

The main opposition Democratic Progressive Party, with 54 seats in the 164-seat legislature, may feel a little disappointed that it gained only three seats, and its 33 percent of the total vote was not its best performance. But, as the driving force of the Taiwan independence movement, the DPP stood to be the main loser in Beijing's attempt to intimidate Taiwan's voters with threats, missile tests and military maneuvers.

Its share of the vote went up compared with the last legislative election, in 1992. Its vote share showed that Taiwan identity is still a far more powerful force than the New Party's knee-jerk reunification instincts.

The Kuomintang can take comfort from the fact that it still holds a majority, albeit a narrow one. Party division and indiscipline may at times make it difficult for the government to push legislation through should the DPP and the New Party combine

forces from the far ends of the spectrum with disgruntled Kuomintang members.

The Kuomintang has kept its majority despite internal divisions, financial scandals, a depressed stock market and the barrage from China. It even regained the most hotly contested seat of all, in the central city of Chiayi, where one of the party's leading figures, Vincent Siew, defeated a DPP incumbent.

It is possible that more of the Kuomintang old guard, such as former Prime Minister Hsu Pei-tsun, will desert to the New Party. Mr. Hsu had earlier announced that he was joining an anti-Lee presidential ticket. However, although the New Party is ably led by Jaw Shau-kang, it has yet to prove it can broaden its appeal beyond its mainland base.

Meanwhile, the Kuomintang as a party has shown that it can command the middle ground in a more fragmented party system. This has been President Lee's achievement, and his personal vote in March is likely to exceed that of his party on Saturday.

He may now move a little toward mollifying the mainlanders to avoid giving space to the New Party, just as he neutralized the DPP by identifying the Kuomintang with Taiwanese. But these will be nuances.

Beijing ought to feel grateful to Mr. Lee for having neutralized

Taiwan independence advocates by seizing the center. That cannot be admitted, but it raises the question of where Beijing now expects its Taiwan policy to lead.

The very hard line pursued in recent months seems to have been sparked by Mr. Lee's visit to the United States — harmless though that was. It may be related to pressures on President Jiang Zemin from military men or closet leftists, whose support he needs.

Taiwan has done nothing provocative. Its attempts to promote acceptance of the idea of dual-recognition UN membership, along Korean lines, are nothing new. Mr. Lee's visit to his old college hardly ranks with his 1994 meetings with President Suharto and the king of Thailand.

Taipei responded positively, if cautiously, to Mr. Jiang's eight-point document on Taiwan issued at this Lunar New Year. Although the points contained veiled threats as well as offers of co-operation and appeals to ethnic solidarity, they were generally viewed as positive. Expectations were raised that progress on practical cross-strait issues would come this year. In fact, things were soon going downhill.

However, looking ahead to the post-election period, there is reason for optimism. Taiwan will have shown that it is democratic and pragmatic. President Lee will have a popular mandate. He will know, if he did not already, that Taiwan's people are more interested in practical preservation of the status quo than in grandstanding that might threaten prosperity.

He also knows that after the 1997 return of Hong Kong, Taiwan will have to deal directly with Beijing anyway.

Mr. Jiang, or whoever else is Deng Xiaoping's successor, should now recognize that Taiwan's people are not easily intimidated. They have arms, money and even a few friends. A blockade would devastate China's exports and its global relationships. Mr. Deng's successor will need an achievement that gives glory and legitimacy, as Mr. Deng's legitimacy was provided by economic liberalization.

So it is not impossible that the recent banging of gongs and drums is not a precursor to war.

but a prelude to negotiations that will lead to a formula for eventual reunification.

There are a lot of semantics in the cross-strait issue. It is possible to conceive a form of words that satisfies the principle of reunification but makes it so distant and provides such interim international legitimacy for Taiwan as to satisfy all but die-hard Taiwan independence advocates.

It could be claimed as a national victory by Beijing and be accepted, if grudgingly, by most on Taiwan.

International Herald Tribune.

Chambers' Leaders

THE choosing of divine leaders is seldom left to atheists.

In Tibetan Buddhism, finding the highest spiritual incarnations is a matter of the highest spiritual importance, involving years-long monastic search parties, elaborate batteries of tests given to every prospective lama, the careful study of dreams and portents and, finally, the imprimatur of the Dalai Lama himself.

It is neither a beauty pageant nor a lottery.

So when the Chinese government declared last Wednesday that it had found the new Panchen Lama — Tibetan Buddhism's second-highest religious authority — by a drawing of lots, it was more than the latest slippery gambit in China's 45-year occupation.

It marked a worrying escalation in the extent to which Beijing seems ready to mock and even appropriate everything that is sacred to Tibetans.

The Chinese presumption in overruling the Dalai Lama, who had selected a different boy in May, is as absurd as if Fidel Castro tried to appoint the next Pope.

What makes the Panchen Lama dispute so important is that the ongoing chess game between the most populous nation in the world and a tiny government-in-exile is nearing its endgame. The Tibetans have already lost their country and much of their heritage, and now they are in danger of being stripped of their spiritual leadership.

—Pico Iyer, commenting in The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Tsar's Initiative

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Russia has so long been accused of having Machiavellian designs on Turkey that it is quite refreshing to hear that she is firmly opposed to any project which might lead to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. This important news is borne out by Russian action recently in regard to the Eastern question, and is undoubtedly due to the initiative of the young Tsar. He stated a few days ago at Tsarskoe-Selo that the Sultan should be given time to accomplish the promised reforms. The Tsar is reported to have disapproved of the demand for extra *sansonnaires* in the Bosphorus.

1920: Riots Spur Deal

PRAGUE — The relations between Czech Nationalists and the German citizens of the Czechoslovak Republic have made a

marked step towards a Slav-Teuton working agreement as a result of the three-day riots. During the demonstrations, German theatres were seized by Czechs and in them were given plays and concerts entirely in the Czech language. Two German newspapers were seized and their publication prevented. In the streets, raiding bands closed all German stores and tore down signs in German.

1945: France Is Warned

PARIS — Secretary of State James Byrnes warned France that if she continues to oppose measures for centralization in Germany, the United States would be willing to establish centralization measures in the Russian, British and American zones, leaving France out. Mr. Byrnes said that such action would be regretted, but that America's agreement to set up a central government took priority over French desires.



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OPINION/LETTERS

Hong Kong Business Elite Pays Obeisance to China

By A. M. Rosenthal

HONG KONG — At midnight on June 30, 1997, Hong Kong passes to rule by Communist China. But for a particularly important elite group on the island, the future is just about here, arriving more swiftly every day. The members of this elite are moving forward just as swiftly to meet it.

These are the men whose power comes from the old fortunes and new business dynasties that under the British turned Hong Kong into a money mine. They believe that their commercial holdings will survive and grow in the rising Chinese empire as well as they did in the British empire that will vanish when its flag is lowered here that midnight.

The money elite knows that political freedom and democracy will swiftly dwindle under Beijing and one day disappear. A central reality in Hong Kong's life is that the new rulers do not try to hide that.

The tycoons have examined the implications of Beijing's warnings — lectures to the press on patriotism, interference in the island's budget, a plan for a Chinese-run "shadow" government to be put in place before the 1997 turnover. They have decided that economically they can live without democracy, "discounting" it as a bottom-line item. Pilgrimages to Beijing have become part of doing business.

But other groups in Hong Kong are not rushing to meet the Chinese future. They fear, for themselves and their families, the approaching destruction by Beijing of whatever democratic bulwarks the colonial British administration will have hurriedly erected by the time it leaves.

These are the people who have committed themselves to political freedom — intellectuals, union leaders, teachers, journalists and most of the elected representatives of the 6 million people of Hong Kong. They know that the only real bulwark for the protection of their political freedom would be the attention and action of the rest of China's major trading partners.

But these groups know from Western submission to Chinese Communist suppression of their own people, the occupation of Tibet and threats to Taiwan that the democracies will not be shields for Hong Kong.

For these believers in democracy, the worst news recently was something that did not happen when the imprisoned Chinese dissident Wei

Jingsheng was suddenly accused of trying to overthrow the whole Chinese government, which could bring life imprisonment. What did not happen was Western outrage. Nothing more emerged than limp expressions of regret.

What did happen? When world leaders met with Mr. Wei's chief warden, President Jiang Zemin of China, they treated him with the fawning attention that has become their habit.

Who will be Hong Kong's Wei one day? Sometimes I heard that asked. What will the reaction of the

The moneyed circles dismiss democracy.

democracies be? I did not give an answer when it was put to me. But I know what it will be — limp regret.

I held back because it seemed callous to dismiss hope when I talked with good men like Martin Lee, the opposition leader, and Chris Patten, the British governor. Both of them struggle in their own ways to keep some hope alive in Hong Kong.

Mr. Lee represents the people of the island and will stay on. He is at odds often with the governor, who represents a dead empire and will go home the day the flag goes down. But both say the British should have given passports to live in Britain to the 3.3 million Hong Kong residents entitled to them. Neither the British Conservatives nor the Labor Party would touch it.

China has signed declarations promising Hong Kong freedoms not permitted to the billion Chinese who will be their fellow citizens. I have met nobody who believes that Beijing will long pay attention to those declarations.

China will land troops in Hong Kong the day it takes over. Foreign journalists have already booked all available hotel rooms for the night.

Hong Kong's people can have only one possible protection against oppression — economic and political retaliation by the West. And that they will not get, any more than did survivors of Tiananmen.

Beijing has already minted gold commemorative coins to mark the 1997 turnover. They are engraved with the gates of Tiananmen Square. That is a message.

The New York Times.

An Open Wound: Remembering the Kwangju Massacre

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — More than 15 years have passed since the Kwangju massacre in South Korea, but not all old wounds have healed, or old scores settled, as the recent arrest of two former presidents with strong ties to the military shows.

Six months before the massacre in May 1980 — when between 100 and 300 students were killed by troops in Kwangju — Kim Jae Kyu, head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, hosted a banquet in the dining room

MEANWHILE

at the agency's headquarters in Seoul. The principal guests were President Park Chung Hee and his bodyguard, who also served as his adviser.

Students were rioting in the universities and on the streets. President Park, encouraged by his bodyguard, had decided to use troops against them to put down a nationwide demonstration planned for Oct. 29, 1979, three days after the banquet. The Korean CIA, and many senior military officers, were bitterly opposed.

"You can't do it," said Kim Jae Kyu. "This sort of action brought down Syngman Rhee. If you use troops against the students, it will destroy you and the nation." But Mr. Park remained adamant, and after a violent altercation, Kim Jae Kyu shot and killed both the president and his bodyguard.

A month later, 51 of the top South Korean generals met to consider their stand on allowing more liberal expression of political views. Forty-nine voted in favor, two against.

On the night of Dec. 12, General Chun Doo Hwan, one of the two chief opponents of reform, led a coup d'état within the top ranks of the military. Among those arrested and charged with complicity in President Park's

assassination was General Chung Seung Haw, martial law commander and chief of staff of the army. Altogether, about 40 generals were arrested or deposed as a result of the coup.

As chief of the Army Security Command, General Chun already had wide powers. On April 14, 1980, he became much more powerful with his concurrent appointment as head of the Korean CIA, a post always held previously by a civilian.

The appointment was greeted with dismay by dissidents in Seoul and elsewhere. This became more intense when General Chun gave a background briefing in which he made it clear that he would not tolerate the presidential ambitions of Kim Dae Jung, who had spent six years in prison after nearly defeating President Park as a candidate in 1971.

When news of the briefing spread, Kim Dae Jung, who had been urging the students to exercise restraint, now called on them to continue demonstrating.

On May 16, massive waves of demonstrating students flooded the streets of Seoul and major provincial cities. The police acted with considerable restraint, using tear gas in preference to the baton.

Shortly afterwards, the martial law administration banned all political activity and arrested not only Kim Dae Jung but also Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Republican Party and once President Park's right-hand man. He had also been head of the Korean CIA and, like Kim Dae Jung, was expected to be a presidential candidate if and when elections were held.

The decree under which the arrests were made declared a nationwide state of emergency, banned all political activity, closed

the universities "for the time being," tightened censorship of the press and provided for the arrest of all people suspected of spreading falsehoods and rumors, whether factual or otherwise.

Kim Jong Pil's arrest caused widespread astonishment but nothing more. However, in Kwangju and South Cholla Province, Kim Dae Jung's home territory, his arrest was seen as putting an end to all hopes of democratic reform. The province erupted in fury, and troops were ordered to quell the revolt in Kwangju city.

The martial law command used the special forces — the toughest and most ruthless of its troops — against the demonstrators. They went for the students with bayonets and knives. Kwangju became the scene of a brutal battle, with well-armed soldiers killing poorly armed, and even unarmed, students.

Despite the massacre, the military lost command of the inner parts of the city, which was then South Korea's fourth-largest, with a population of some 800,000.

Denied entry in Kwangju by the army along the main roads, I eventually got to the city via a rough track through the mountains. Everywhere there was deep hostility to the martial law regime in Seoul.

In one village, where I had stopped to try to buy gasoline, a man said: "You have to listen to Pyongyang Radio from North Korea to learn the truth. Seoul just tells lies."

In battered Kwangju, people were afraid to talk. A woman came to my car and started to speak. "Shut your mouth, woman," said a man who pushed her away.

The students had taken over the former provincial governor's headquarters. There seemed to be no order, discipline or authority, only a mass of mostly armed and very youthful students milling about in wild confusion.

Some had steel helmets. Some, in the Japanese kamikaze fashion, wore white bands around their heads. Those who did not have arms had police batons seized during the fighting.

A mass rally outside the headquarters drew a crowd of thousands. They came on foot and by bicycle, packing the square.

The news had just been received that Kim Jae Kyu and four collaborators had been hanged in Seoul for the assassination of President Park, and emotions were running high.

A truce between the military and the dissidents in Kwangju, based on the return of all captured weapons in exchange for the non-prosecution of the demonstrators, had broken down when the latter asked for the release of Kim Dae Jung and the resignation of General Chun as head of the CIA.

It seemed obvious to all except the young and fanatic that the military would now take control as soon as it was ready.

Some days later, the army acted, this time with a well-planned and controlled operation. Student casualties were light. Perhaps five or 10 were killed before the soldiers regained control of the city, or at least that is what I recorded in my notes at the time.

Nonetheless, few people thought it would be the end of the matter. A young man, his voice trembling with emotion, said: "The Kwangju affair is not yet over. People will not forget."

Developments in Seoul these days suggest that they have not.

The writer, who has reported major events in Asia since World War II and covered the Kwangju uprising for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Speaking Out

Regarding "Languages in America" (Editorial, Nov. 28):

Freedom of speech, the most precious of rights, presupposes a common language. If I get up on a soapbox and harangue the crowd in Urdu, I am not exercising freedom of speech but freedom of babble. Freedom of speech is meaningful only if the audience understands the message.

Let us also not confuse principle with practicality. It is practical to allow people to take their written driver's license test in several languages, as is common procedure in the European Union, because we want to make sure everybody understands the rules of the road. But no European country would allow immigrants to

become citizens without proficiency in the national language.

JOSEF JOFFE,
Munich.

A Citizen of Japan

Although I agree in principle with Hilary E. MacGregor's article ("Japan's Petty Apartheid," Nov. 21), her remark that "it is virtually impossible to become a naturalized Japanese citizen" is simply not true.

I myself am of Asian origin and became successfully naturalized as a Japanese citizen after nine years of living here. I could have become naturalized after five years, but for personal reasons I did not do so.

Because I was born abroad, I did not get the many unofficial

"breaks" that are now accorded to Japanese-born Koreans. I had a stack of paperwork to do and I had to show proof of all my assets. But that, as well as a couple of interviews, a call to my place of employment and a short visit to my home by a plainclothes police officer were all I had to go through.

Being fluent in Japanese, written and spoken, is more or less a requirement. But I was told by the authorities that, since I had not been educated in Japan, they would accept my essay on why I wanted to become a Japanese citizen even if it was far from perfect (in their words, if it was that of a sixth grader).

As for assets, they told me that about 2 million to 3 million yen (about \$20,000 to \$30,000) was

enough. That includes stocks, cash in bank accounts and so on. This is not a hard amount to save if you live in Japan and get paid in yen. It is like saving about \$10,000 to 15,000 in the United States.

Having a Japanese government health plan and retirement plan, as well as a private insurance plan helps.

As the article stated, the former is a requirement if you live here, like Social Security in the United States. I do have private Japanese health and retirement plans.

Unlike the United States, there are no required textbook reading or difficult examinations for citizenship.

Also, there is no requirement that one must be of Japanese heritage. These are myths that I hear time and

time again, but they are simply not true.

In fact, the only pain in the neck hurdles were obtaining my parents' original marriage certificate, as well as my birth certificate and a letter from my mother stating that I was an only child and that my parents were proud to have a Japanese in the family.

Lastly, although finding a guarantor is difficult, there are ways to do so. For example, for most foreigners who obtain a student visa, the school becomes the guarantor. For housing, if one does not have a Japanese national willing to become a guarantor, then one can pay a professional service to become a guarantor.

SEIICHI MANO,
Tokyo.

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No Offspring but Still Lots of Issue

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — We drama critics are an ungrateful lot. We complain, with some justification, that even in a year as strong as this for new stage writing, the obsessions have been with *Soho gangsterdom*, *poker-playing* and other such all-male pursuits behind closed doors. Where, we ask, are the "state of the nation" plays, the ones that David Hare might recognize as dealing with the broad issues of Britain as we fall toward the end of the century?

In her new "Break of Day" (at the Royal Court), Timberlake Wertenbaker offers us an entire shopping-list of social ills. Designed surely to play in tandem with Chekhov's "Three Sisters," her script tackles childlessness among the achieving classes, the troubles an actor has in choosing between his art and his overdrift, the collapse of public education and health care these last five years, the exploitation of Eastern Europe as a baby farm, and, at the last, what right any of us has to echo Chekhov's fall-of-the-curtain optimism about a better tomorrow.

Any of these issues might have made a play. The problem here is that all of them don't, which may be why Wertenbaker, once the most fashionable of Sloane Square dramatists, has had an unjustly rough ride from most of my colleagues. It is quite true that her first act uneasily resembles one of those BBC radio midmorning chat shows at which a trendy debate is cranked up around a table of psychiatrists and welfare workers and social healers intent on making a living out of the age-old worry that we ought to be healthier and richer and happier than we ever are.

But then, after the intermission, Wertenbaker homes in on just one of these agonies,

the inability of two middle-aged, middle-class media couples to have babies, and it is then that her play does catch fire.

One couple (Nigel Terry and Catherine Russell, as the actor and the feminist magazine editor) elects to go through the agonies of induced fertility to no avail; the other (Brian Protheroe and Maria Friedman, as a record producer and his one-time star singer) chooses Eastern Europe, by the

LONDON THEATER

look of it Bulgaria, and the complex possibilities of adoption. This is where Wertenbaker moves brilliantly into Michael Frayn territory, as a couple of well-meaning if desperate Brits have to be taught the arts of bribery and corruption by ex-Communists now willing to sell anything that moves, even at a crawl.

Along the way we also get some inadequate, sub-Sondheim songs to cover scene changes, and the lurking shadow of Chekhov since there is also a third "sister" here, a disillusioned schoolteacher angrily played by Anita Dobson. Nobody much wants to go to Moscow any more, but Wertenbaker does, I think, want us to know that we too are at the end of an era and the collapse of a regime. But which? Capitalism? State benefits? The right of women to work as if they were husbands rather than wives? The belief that no woman is complete without a baby? All of this gets aired, as at a nightmarish Chelsea dinner party for the chattering classes, but as there is no real solution or radical addition to any of it, Wertenbaker just moves on to another issue without ever making us care about any of these people for more than about 10 minutes each.

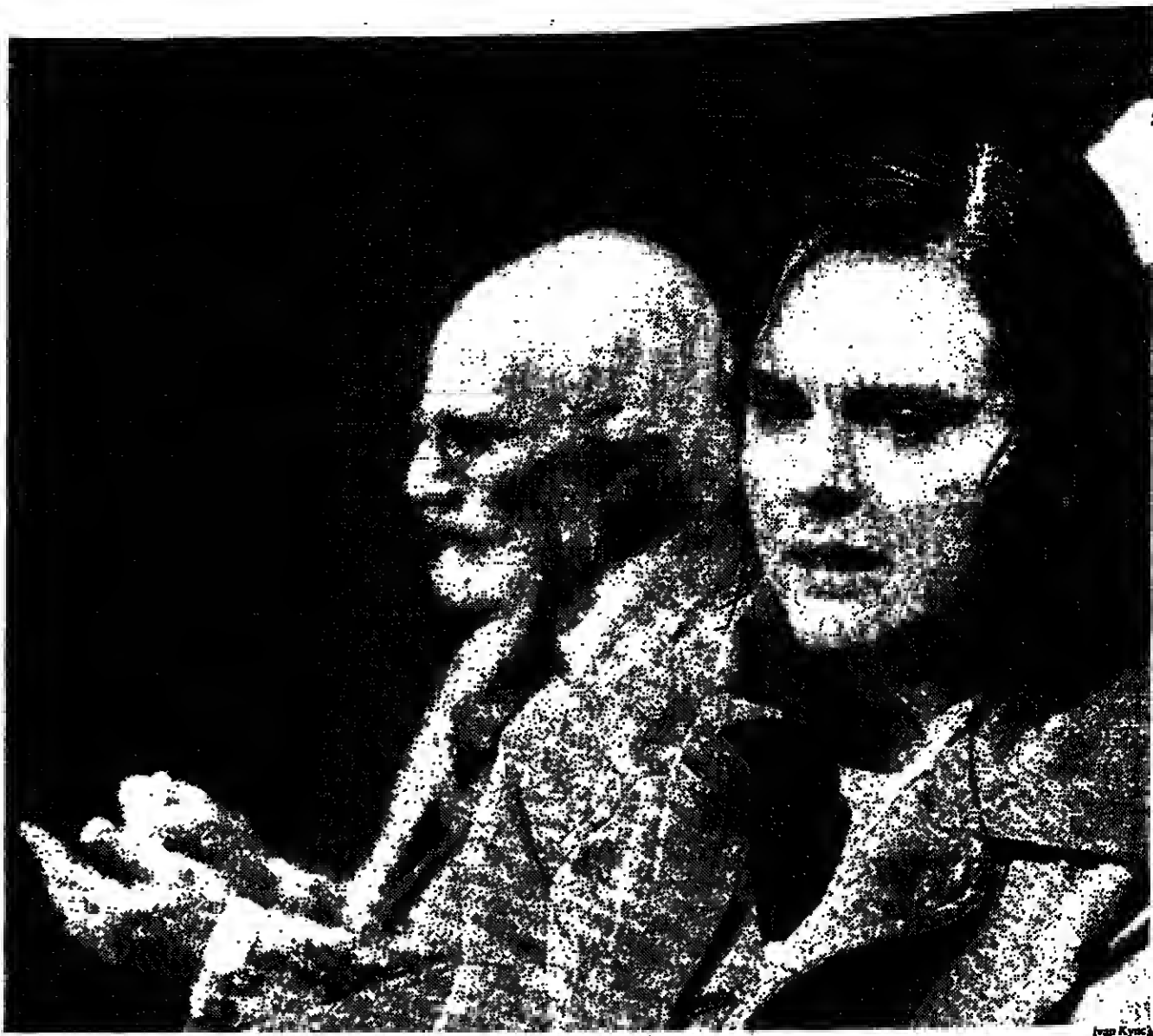
Max Stafford-Clark's production is suitably chilly and fluid, but would look better were it to be played in tandem with "Three

Sisters." That, surely, was the original idea and it seems willful to have abandoned it, presumably in the cause of economy.

Feminism, or at any rate the female-first movement, is also getting an uncharacteristically rough mauling from the Royal Court classics season at the Duke of York's. The three "classics" chosen for transfer offer a total of almost 40 roles for men and just one for a woman, the avenging daughter who comes to wreak havoc on Freud in Terry Johnson's "Hysteria." Since this was first seen at the Court only a couple of years ago, "classic" may just mean a show for which they still had the set in storage and hadn't managed a transfer first time around.

But then the other two plays in this season, Ron Hutchinson's "Rat in the Skull" and (coming in February) David Storey's "The Changing Room," are also not especially characteristic of the vintage days of George Devine or Tony Richardson. We are not, I think, dealing with "golden oldies," so much as plays that a cash-strapped Court thinks slipped, until now, through the West End commercial net. And you can hardly blame them for the current policy: last week's budget cuts to the arts are devastating for a theater that owes a lot to a grant of £16 million (\$24.5 million) for refurbishment but the likelihood of having to ax up to half a dozen shows a year because the money cannot be used for any production budgeting. If this government doesn't get its arts policy together soon, we are going to end up with some handsomely rebuilt but totally closed playhouses.

In the meantime, thanks to Henry Goodman as Freud and Tim Potter as Dali in another of Johnson's real-life, odd-couple encounters, Phyllide Lloyd's revival staging of "Hysteria" comes up looking as manically inventive as ever, complete with lobster telephone and melting clocks.



Aisling O'Sullivan as Jessica in Terry Johnson's "Hysteria" at the Duke of York's.

Beyond the Avant-Garde: Toshiro Mayuzumi and His Mishima Opera

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — In 1950 in Kyoto, Japan's capital for more than 1,000 years (794-1868), a young Buddhist training for the priesthood set fire to an ancient Zen temple known as Kinkakuji, the Temple of the Golden Pavilion. The beautiful 16th-century building, a national treasure, burned to the ground; the acolyte was arrested, and the story of a man so obsessed that he destroyed the symbol of his religious fervor, became the inspiration for Yukio Mishima's 1956 novel "Kinkakuji."

Translated into English by Ivan Morris and published by Alfred Knopf in 1959, "The Temple of the Golden Pavilion" became a play and a film, and a German opera commissioned by the Deutsche Oper and

premiered in Berlin in 1976. Its first Japanese performance in Tokyo was not until 1991.

The composer, Toshiro Mayuzumi, dedicated the New York debut last October of "Kinkakuji" to Mishima. Sung with an English libretto at the New York City Opera, the opera marked the 25th anniversary of Mishima's death.

Mishima's ritual suicide by disembowelment at 45 on Nov. 25, 1970, shocked the Japanese and surprised the West. His suicide was a protest against Japan's postwar "decadence," as he described it.

"I can understand what he felt he must do," Mayuzumi said. "It was chaos in Japan 25 years ago. Left wing, right wing, constitutional problems. What should we do about the future of Japan?"

The 66-year-old Mayuzumi is not only one of Japan's most important classical composers,

he is also the host of a long-running, weekly televised young people's concert that was modeled after Leonard Bernstein's 30 years ago. Admired as a composer of numerous film scores in Japan and Hollywood, he is a political renegade as well, in his own self-mocking words, "a right-wing nationalist," a self-appointed gadfly to the state.

As a musician, he is eloquent and forceful. During an interview at Tokyo's International House, he explained: "Kinkakuji" contains narrative elements that are also lyrical. I have structured a three-act opera as a sequence of

brief episodes and introduced a chorus, borrowing from Greek tragedy, to provide the narrative and the psychology of characters.

"My opera is not at all in the Japanese style of melody. I employ the *shakuhachi* on stage as the main character plays it. It is the only moment the audience hears a Japanese tune. My techniques are completely westernized, like my use of Schoenberg's serial composition."

While the opera is musically Western, its philosophy borrows from East and West as the neurotic protagonist believes he can find release only by destroying what the temple represents:

beauty, permanence and a belief in the value of knowledge. He's got to destroy the thing he loves, to live sanely.

"I knew Mishima as a close friend for 20 years," Mayuzumi said. "He was a man of action. His suicide death was an attempt to change the world, at least to spur it by alerting the sensible population to the inconsistencies surrounding post-war Japan, the Constitution, the Self-Defense Forces, education, moral decay."

A believer like Mishima in revising the "MacArthur Constitution," as he described it, Mayuzumi labeled himself "a nationalistic artist, patriotic in

feelings. The average, cultured person does not like to politicize himself. But like Mishima, I feel I should make myself clear."

One way Mayuzumi has accomplished clarity is through an artistic about-face from being "an avant-gardist" during the 1950s to becoming a classicist whose music was centered on grand themes and Oriental aesthetics during the 1960s.

After graduation from the Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, he became a student at the Conservatory of Music of Paris in 1952. There he studied the "French style of compos-

ing," and in Japan he was considered an avant-garde musician. In Paris *musique concrète*, or electronic music, excited him and he was the first Japanese to compose it in 1955.

"Suddenly in 1959, I turned conservative. I heard the temple bells on New Year's Eve. They were so touching that I forgot contemporary music and began to study traditional music and aesthetics. I studied Shintoism and Buddhism, not only Zen but all Buddhism. Since I wrote the 'Nirvana' symphony in 1959, I have been a tradition-minded composer."

His music is "religious in a

broad sense," he said, since he selects themes and stories from ancient literature, Oriental philosophies, and the symbols of Buddhism and Hinduism. Among his works are the "Mandala" and "Samsara" symphonies and the recently completed opera "Kojiki" based on a sixth-century Japanese history. "The Record of Ancient Matters," compiled in 712, describes the beginnings of the country based on its legends and myths. The four-act opera will debut in Linz at the Austrian Opera House in May.

Christine Chapman is a frequent visitor to Japan.

A 'Hänsel und Gretel' That's Grimmer Than Grimm

By Paul Moor
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Hänsel und Gretel almost take over the pre-Christmas world, but hardly in the manner on view at the Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz. There Johann Kresnik, who calls his work choreographed theater, has transformed gingerbread and marzipan into a horrific shocker.

Forget about beauty in any conventional sense. You enter to behold at the edge of the stage a steeply canted sort of improvised orchestra pit, with 25 adults jackknifed into numbered cribs too small for them to lie in comfortably. Painted hospital crosses and orthopedic braces and bandages declare their injuries. Their regimentation includes even turning over in unison. Instead of blankets they have metal sheets, which from time to time they also employ, deafeningly, as thunder sheets.

The program credits Livio Tragtenberg with the music, a congeries of electronic and instrumental sounds (including one sardonic quotation from Humperdinck's opera) serving largely as a peg for Kresnik to hang the evening on.

Hänsel, wearing little-boy shorts, has reached geriatric age; Gretel, although less dilapidated, has become a string-haired prospective harpist. For two uninterrupted hours, matters pitilessly proceed from Grimm to grimmer to grimmest.

The motif of hunger repeatedly crops up; clearly, if only by implication, Kresnik knows only too well the appalling fate of uncountable children today (think Bosnia, Brazil, Russia). One may also infer Kresnik's awareness of the psychoanalytic interpretation of the Nazi calamity: oppressive traditional German child-rearing methods (today largely jettisoned, thank God) that loosed upon the world an army of adults drilled, from birth, to obey an autocratic

father's orders, without question or hesitation.

Audacity long since became Kresnik's middle name. Since the Berlin Wall's breach in 1989, the Volksbühne, in erstwhile East Berlin, has become a hotbed of Germany's great tradition for iconoclastic experimental theater. It seemed only logical when its management last season invited Kresnik and his company to join the staff.

Kresnik's witch in this production (sultry Liliana Saldaña) also flaunts tradition by slinking around, young and seductive, costumed by Penelope Wehrli (who also designed the austere sets) with her left breast bare.

Harald Beutensahl and Margaret Huggenberger, who alternate with Susana Ibañez, get billing as the title pair. The witch's efficiency becomes evident when a huge baking sheet arrives with Hänsel rampant,

transformed into a baker's garish creation — which the starving children rip apart and devour. Kresnik implies that in time Gretel will herself turn into a witch.

Kresnik manifestly not only thinks, he also thinks hard. Clearly he has taken a close look at our world, and it horrifies him. His theater does not aspire to entertain, let alone amuse; it combines Weimar Republic expressionism (e.g.,

he writes that "antics had sparked existential angst"; that a "legal standing grew more illicit," and that "a liquor ad's ice cubes couched hieroglyphics of sex and death." Still, even when he is murkiest, you can understand what he is driving at. That in a chapter called "Being Had (The Sociology of 'Girl Drinks')," he is arguing that the hidden purpose of many of the more confectionary cocktails

Mary Wigman's pioneering dance innovations) with Antonin Artaud's "theater of cruelty" to transform performance into a sobering, sometimes moving, occasionally powerful learning experience. Audiences and critics may like it or loathe it (the performance revealed no disfavor from an enthusiastic, noticeably young audience), but either way it assuredly gives them something to take home and think about.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

THE COCKTAIL: The Influence of Spirits on the American Psyche

By Joseph Lanza. Illustrated.
168 pages. \$18.95. St. Martin's Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PAUL CLAUDEL once remarked, "A cocktail is to a glass of wine as rape is to love." That may be overstating the case somewhat, but certainly the idea of a cocktail does at first evoke thoughts of soft music and romance. The raucous noise of Spike Jones' "Cocktails for Two" comes more immediately to mind.

In Joseph Lanza's new book, "The Cocktail," the true mood of his subject is caught when he describes the dry, the flagship of cocktails, as a "stiletto heel" of a drink. Or as Shane Leslie once wrote in the London newspaper The Observer, "Cocktails have all the disagreeability without the utility of a disinfectant."

So the "influence of spirits on the American psyche," as Lanza's subtitle describes his book, is bound to be tantamount to sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And sure enough, one of his keener observations is that during the most trying times of Hollywood censorship, "the cocktail evolved from a universal symbol of licentiousness to one of class and civility."

Part way through that evolution, in 1934, the film version of Dashiell Hammett's novel "The Thin Man" was housebroken for the Hayes Office. Nick (William Powell) and Nora (Myrna Loy) had to sleep in separate beds and were forbidden to refer overtly to sex. But

they still drank martinis before breakfast and continued, as Lanza puts it, "to fuel on them throughout the day to sharpen their sleuthing skills." Martinis before breakfast? Imagine what that would convey these days.

In fact, Lanza even says that cocktails became appealing in 20th-century America precisely when drinking them was made a crime. "The dawn of Prohibition witnessed the miraculous obfuscation of sacred and profane," he writes. "The legal censure turned cocktails into a ritual of indulgence and absolute combined."

Substances once considered vile were soon gussied up in fancy glasses with ornate combinations of ingredients and titles. "He concludes somewhat confusedly, "They got more mystifying and appealing as their legal standing grew more illicit and their manufacture and sale more tawdry."

As the image of drink softened after Prohibition, the author argues, the cocktail grew steadily more acceptable. By 1948, in John Farrow's film "The Big Clock," Ray Milland was able to establish that he was not guilty of a homicide by proving that he was, as Lanza puts it, "at a bar getting grogged on Stingers when the crime occurred." His drinking proved that he was innocent.

At times in his analysis, Lanza — whose previous books include "Elevator Music" and "Fragile Geometry: The Films, Philosophies and Misadventures of Nicholas Roeg" — seems overcome by fumes emanating from his subject.

His clarity of expression is not helped by his tendency to treat metaphorical words as if they had no literal meaning, as when

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2 THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton	1	9
3 THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans	2	5
4 SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	3	7
5 THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF VIRTUES, edited by William J. Bennett, illustrated by Michael Hague	4	4
6 THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan	5	11
7 THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	6	5
8 POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner	7	11
9 MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	8	7
10 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	9	92
11 LOVE ME FOREVER, by Johanna Lindsey	10	3
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13 A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA, by Tom Hogg	12	13
14 FUERTO VALLARTA SQUEEZE, by Robert James Waller	13	7
15 ENIGMA, by Robert Harris	14	1

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2 MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	2	10

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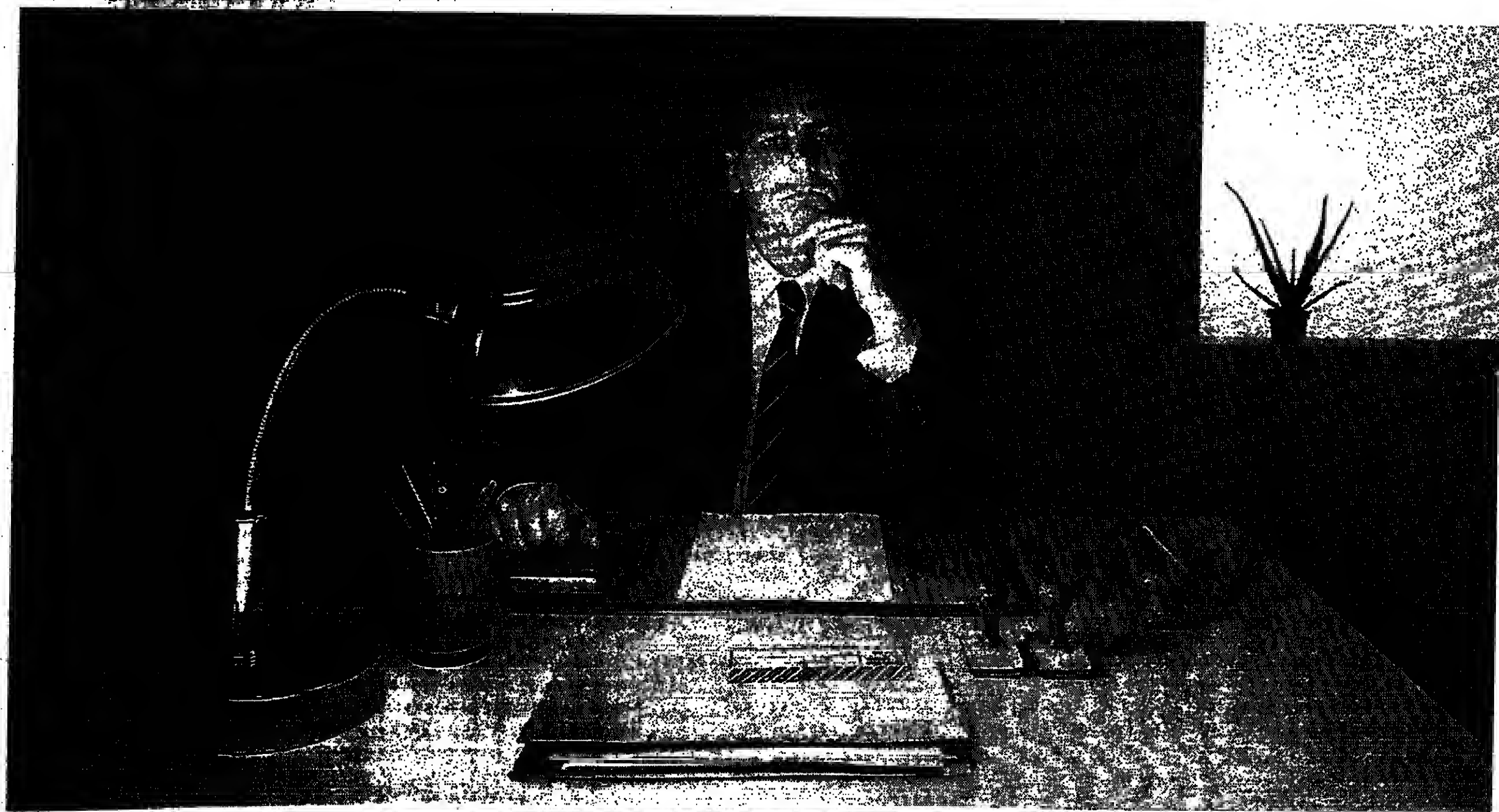
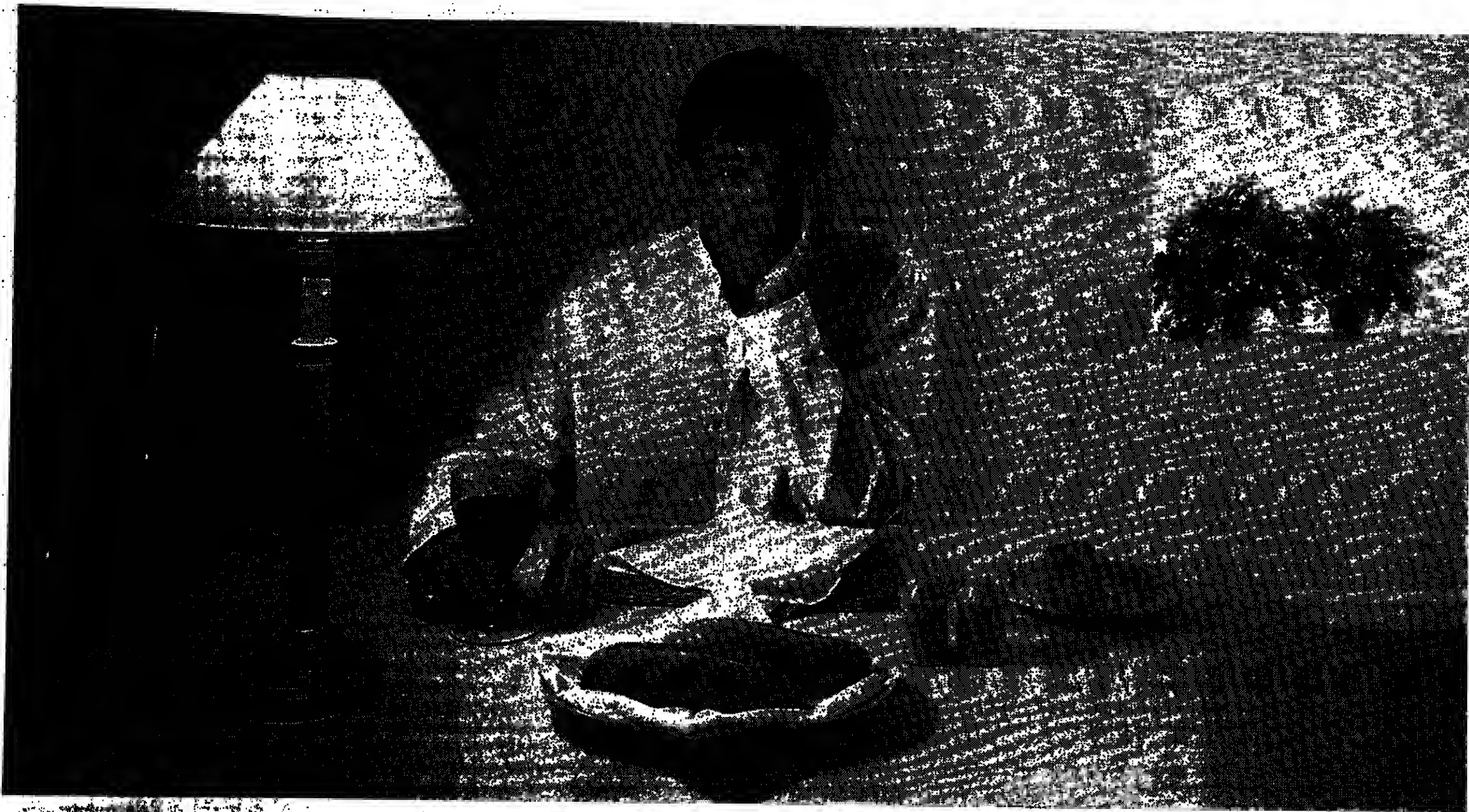
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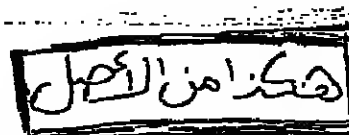


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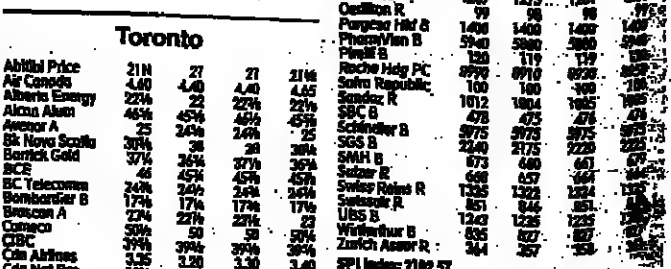
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2050	1000								
2051	1000								
2052	1000								
2053	1000								
2054	1000								
2055	1000								
2056	1000								
2057	1000								
2058	1000								

[illegible]

24 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	Change
24.00	1.00	1.00	AT&T	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	IBM	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Microsoft	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Oracle	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	SAP	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sun	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Verizon	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Walmart	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Amazon	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Google	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Facebook	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Twitter	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	LinkedIn	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Slack	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Zoom	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Dropbox	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Box	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	OneDrive	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Google Drive	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Apple	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Samsung	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Motorola	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Nokia	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	BlackBerry	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	HTC	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	ASUS	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Lenovo	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Dell	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	HP	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Canon	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Nikon	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sony	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Panasonic	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sharp	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Toshiba	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Fujitsu	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Hitachi	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Mitsubishi	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sumitomo	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa	.00	4.0	15.0	100	100	100	100	0
24.00	1.00	1.00	Sanwa								

[illegible]

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
1.24	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.24	1.00	1.24
1.23	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.23	1.00	1.23
1.22	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.22	1.00	1.22
1.21	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.21	1.00	1.21
1.20	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.20
1.19	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.19	1.00	1.19
1.18	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.18	1.00	1.18
1.17	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.17
1.16	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.16	1.00	1.16
1.15	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15
1.14	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.14
1.13	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.13
1.12	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.12
1.11	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.11
1.10	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10
1.09	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.09
1.08	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.08
1.07	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.07
1.06	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.06
1.05	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
1.04	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.04
1.03	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.03
1.02	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02
1.01	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01
1.00	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.99	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
0.98	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.98
0.97	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.97
0.96	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.96
0.95	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.95
0.94	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.94
0.93	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.93
0.92	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.92
0.91	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.91	1.00	0.91
0.90	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.90
0.89	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.89
0.88	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	0.88
0.87	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.87	1.00	0.87
0.86	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.86
0.85	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.85
0.84	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	0.84
0.83	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.83
0.82	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.82
0.81	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.81	1.00	0.81
0.80	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.80
0.79	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.79
0.78	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.78
0.77	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.77
0.76	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.76
0.75	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75
0.74	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.74
0.73	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.73
0.72	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.72
0.71	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.71
0.70	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.70
0.69	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.69	1.00	0.69
0.68	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.68
0.67	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.67
0.66	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.66
0.65	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.65	1.00	0.65
0.64	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.64
0.63	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.63
0.62	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.62
0.61	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.61
0.60	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.60
0.59	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.59
0.58	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.58	1.00	0.58
0.57	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.57
0.56	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.56
0.55	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.55	1.00	0.55
0.54	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.54	1.00	0.54
0.53	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.53
0.52	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.52
0.51	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.51
0.50	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50
0.49	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.49
0.48	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.48
0.47	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.47
0.46	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.46
0.45	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.45	1.00	0.45
0.44	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.44	1.00	0.44
0.43	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.43
0.42	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.42
0.41	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.41
0.40	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.40
0.39	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.39
0.38	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.38
0.37	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.37
0.36	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.36
0.35	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.35	1.00	0.35
0.34	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.34	1.00	0.34
0.33	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.33
0.32	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.32
0.31	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.31	1.00	0.31
0.30	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.30
0.29	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.29
0.28	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.28
0.27	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.27
0.26	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.26	1.00	0.26
0.25	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25
0.24	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.24	1.00	0.24
0.23	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.23
0.22	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.22
0.21	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.21
0.20	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.20
0.19	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.19	1.00	0.19
0.18	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.18	1.00	0.18
0.17	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.17	1.00	0.17
0.16	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.16	1.00	0.16
0.15	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.15	1.00	0.15
0.14	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.14	1.00	0.14
0.13	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.13	1.00	0.13
0.12	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.12	1.00	0.12
0.11	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.11
0.10	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.10
0.09	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.09	1.00	0.09
0.08	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.08	1.00	0.08
0.07	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.07
0.06	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.06	1.00	0.06
0.05	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.05	1.00	0.05
0.04	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.04	1.00	0.04
0.03	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.03
0.02	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.02	1.00	0.02
0.01	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.01
0.00	1.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

[illegible]

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展，並維護社會公益。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成。
 四、會員大會為本會之最高權力機關，由全體會員組成，行使下列職權：
 (一) 修改章程。
 (二) 選舉及罷免理事、監事。
 (三) 審計決算。
 (四) 其他重要事項之決議。
 五、理事會由理事組成，為本會之執行機關，行使下列職權：
 (一) 執行會員大會之決議。
 (二) 制定及修改內部規章。
 (三) 管理會務。
 (四) 其他重要事項之決議。
 六、監事會由監事組成，為本會之監督機關，行使下列職權：
 (一) 監督理事會之執行。
 (二) 審計決算。
 (三) 其他重要事項之決議。
 七、本會之經費，由會員繳納會費及社會捐助組成。
 八、本會之辦事處設於本市中山路一二三號。
 九、本會之秘書長由理事會聘任，負責處理會務。
 十、本會之財務狀況，應定期向會員大會報告。

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Expects To Issue Bonds to Deal With Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Issuing deficit-covering bonds is the only way Japan will be able to cope with a possible 10 trillion yen (\$98.7 million) revenue shortfall in the budget for the year to March 1997, Ryutaro Hashimoto, the minister of international trade and industry, said Tuesday.

It is very unlikely that the government will be able to cut the budget or raise taxes to cover the expected revenue shortfall, Mr. Hashimoto said after a regular cabinet meeting.

"Japan at the moment cannot withstand a tax increase," Mr. Hashimoto said.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said each ministry needed to cut spending requests by about 25 percent in the year to March 1997.

The cuts are necessary because budgetary conditions in the period are forecast to be "in a critical situation," he said.

Asked about the resolution of the problem of finance companies' real-estate-related debts, Mr. Takemura said, "I think 6.2 trillion yen is the bottom line for the expected losses."

Meanwhile, Japanese banks will not absorb more than the amount of their loans already outstanding on behalf of the indebted housing lenders, the chairman of Japan's bankers association said.

Toru Hashimoto, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, said that if the Ministry of Finance asked them to share a greater burden,

the banks would seek legal liquidation of the housing lenders, which would limit their responsibility to the loans.

"We really can't bear more losses than that," Mr. Hashimoto said. "We won't hesitate to seek legal liquidation of the companies."

Agricultural cooperatives, the largest lenders to the housing loan companies, have insisted that banks, as owners of the housing lenders, have a greater responsibility for them.

Japanese banks have lent a total of 3.5 trillion yen to their housing loan affiliates, while agricultural cooperatives have extended 5.5 trillion yen.

Separately, a business survey due out this week may show the gloom in corporate boardrooms lifting, but nowhere near enough to make the country's central bank tighten its easy-money stance, economists said.

The Bank of Japan will unveil Friday its quarterly corporate survey, known as the *tanken*, which is closely watched by market pundits as a clue to monetary policy shifts.

But the survey, conducted in November, is not generating the kind of frenzy seen before the previous survey, in September, when markets bet — correctly, as it turned out — that the central bank would have to cut its key lending rate.

"Monetary policy is now being driven not by the real economy but by the need to bail out the banks," an economist said.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Hong Kong Calls Santa Colony Is Desperate to Revive Retailing

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — When Santa Claus flew to Hong Kong last week — in business class on Cathay Pacific Airways — he landed in the middle of the biggest retailing slump in five years.

St. Nick, also known as Lewis Barbato of Denver, was imported by Swire Pacific Ltd. in the hope that a "real" Santa — the 55-year-old man's white whiskers are genuine — would draw shoppers to its Pacific Place shopping mall. But many of the people roaming Santa's Garden this week were not carrying packages.

"People are telling me the economy is bad," said Mr. Barbato, dressed in red from head to toe. "But this is a consumer culture. I'm still amazed by the amount of buying that goes on here."

This British colony is, after all, Asia's shopping capital, a city known for conspicuous consumption. Yet from chrome and glass malls such as the 780,000-square-foot (7,250-square-meter) Pacific Place to the neon-lit shops selling cheap cameras and suits on Kowloon's Nathan Road, consumers are in no hurry to buy.

Unemployment — now at a 10-year high of 3.6 percent — and falling real-estate prices are behind the slow spending.

"The Hong Kong retail market is dead," said John Hung, managing director of Wheelock & Co. "All you have to do is look at the restaurants — you don't have to book a table anywhere — to see that people just aren't spending money."

Last week, Wheelock's department-store chain, Lane Crawford International Ltd., said six-month earnings were down 50 percent, and Mr. Hung said he was not expecting business to pick up soon.

"At least Lane Crawford is making money," Mr. Hung said. "A lot of retailers aren't."

Sincere Co., for example, posted a loss of 7.18 million Hong Kong dollars (\$928,000) for the six months ended in August. Sales at the company, which runs five department stores in the territory, were pulled down by sluggish business at its new store in the Causeway Bay commercial district.

Hong Kong retailers have the added burden of some of the highest commercial rents in the world.

USA & Co. was a three-store chain that sold American foods such as Pepperidge Farm cookies and Skippy peanut butter to expatriates. It shut its doors this year, partly a victim of high rents. In the Galleria, an upscale shopping arcade in the Central business district, many shops are now boarded over.

"We're in a downturn, recession or worse," said Rodney Miles, chairman of the Retail Management Association, which represents the territory's retailers. "The outlook for 1996: Awful."

It is hard to tell exactly how bad things are yet, as Hong Kong's Christmas shoppers do not start to turn out in force until mid-December, and Hong Kong retailers do not disclose month-by-month sales figures. Plenty of anecdotal evidence, though, suggests the holiday season will be like the rest of 1995.

Toy chains such as Toys 'R' Us Inc. are expected to be hurt by an absence this year of "must-have" toys.

"The thing about this Christmas is that there aren't any really hot items," said Joe Tang, general manager of the 40,000-square-foot Toys 'R' Us in Tsing Sha Tsui, across the bay from the island of Hong Kong.

The drop in consumer spending — which accounts for about two-thirds of Hong Kong's economy — plagues what was once one of Asia's fastest-growing economies. It is expected to grow only 3 percent this year, its slowest rate in five years.

Back at Pacific Place, meanwhile, Mr. Barbato reigns over a grove of more than 100 Christmas trees and a troop of mechanized elves and reindeer. For a 50 dollar ticket, kids get a photo with Santa and a gift valued at 65 dollars or more.

It is not cheap for the mall, but at least it is getting the customers to come in, if not free up their wallets.

"It's too early to say how the season will go," said Paul Husband, marketing manager at the mall.

Reliance Will Keep Its Listing

Bloomberg Business News

BOMBAY — Reliance Industries Ltd., India's largest private company, said Tuesday it had agreed, at the request of the stock exchange, not to seek a delisting of its stock.

"Our board of directors has met and decided to accede to your request that the matter be not pursued, even though we are advised there exist in law sufficient grounds to do so," the company said in a letter to the Bombay Stock Exchange.

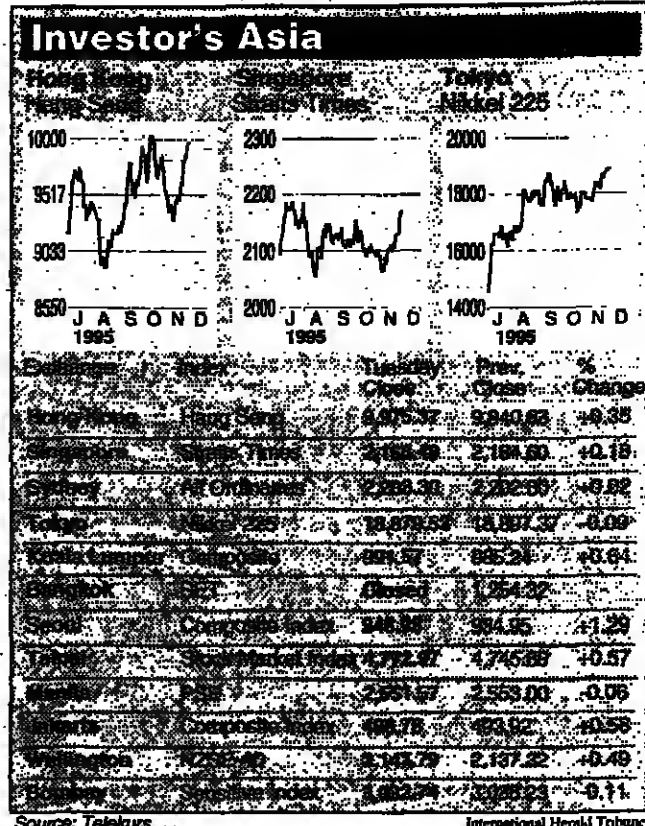
The Bombay exchange refused on Monday to accept Reliance's request for delisting and asked the company to reconsider the move "in the larger interest of investors."

Reliance sought delisting after the Bombay exchange suspended trading in its stock for three days last month. The exchange said the company had wrongly issued 40,000 duplicate shares to investors.

Reliance said it had done nothing wrong and had followed all the rules in issuing the replacement shares.

Reliance, which has the largest weighting, at 11 percent, in the 30-share Bombay index, is the country's most heavily traded stock. Its shares fell 21.80 rupees (62 cents) Tuesday, to 208.50. The Sensitive Index ended 3.49 points lower, at 3,032.74.

Brokers feared a delisting of Reliance would render the index meaningless. But some said a delisting would not have made a difference to international investors because they would have been able to trade in Reliance on the National Stock Exchange.



Very briefly:

- Taiwan's consumer price index rose 4.24 percent in November from a year earlier, the biggest increase since June, lifted by higher costs for food and clothing.
- Acer Inc.'s sales in November surged to 8.3 billion Taiwan dollars (\$303 million) from 4.1 billion dollars a year ago amid strong worldwide demand for its computers.
- Broken Hill Pty. reorganized its senior management, adding 27 corporate and group general managers and combining operations in the minerals division into three major groups.
- Malaysia Mining Corp. and a private Malaysian firm, Bundan Sdn., signed an agreement with the government of Laos to explore for minerals in the country.
- China will choose a batch of large and medium-sized companies to issue B shares to foreigners after the newly adopted B-share regulations are implemented.
- Microsoft Corp. released a Chinese version of its Windows95 software, although some computer stores said the new program may not be available soon.
- Société Carrefour, a French retailer, opened a 4,000-square-meter (43,000-square-foot) store in China.
- LM Ericsson AB signed contracts valued at \$240 million with Guangdong Mobile Corp. to expand the Chinese company's analogue and digital mobile cellular networks.
- Price Waterhouse said China's ban on foreign investment in its telephone service industry could make the nation one of Asia's least attractive business locations.
- Toshiba Corp. developed a low-cost multimedia server system that makes it possible to distribute motion pictures and data to 240 subscribers at the same time on an on-demand basis.
- ITC Ltd. is thought to have overstated its pretax profit for the six months ended in September by about 630 million rupees (\$18 million), the Business Standard reported.

TV: Asia's Economic Boom Sparks Its Leap Into Interactive Television

Continued from Page 15

telephones is even smaller.

"Television can be used as a means to expand the less developed cable and telephone systems," said Susan Schoenfeld, president of Advisors for International Media Asia, a research firm based in Hong Kong. "This is one of the obvious strengths of multimedia and interactive services."

A lack of night-time entertainment fa-

cilities and sports arenas in many areas, as well as mammoth traffic jams, all contribute to the boom in new media. Anyone who has sat fuming through a three-hour traffic snarl in Bangkok, Hong Kong or Manila can testify to how ripe the region is for home shopping, entertainment and education.

"Hong Kong people place great emphasis on home entertainment because they have so few opportunities outside and so little recreation time," said Wanda Ho,

multimedia program manager for Hong Kong Telecom. In Hong Kong and Singapore, viewers wired into the services will even be able to place their bets on horse races via interactive TV.

Among urban professionals in the region, there is great openness to the latest technology, more perhaps than in the West. "Once a new technology comes in, it explodes," said Peter van der Poll, president of Philips Interactive Media Asia Pacific Ltd.

Foster's to Battle Tsingtao

Reuters

SYDNEY — Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. took aim Tuesday at China's largest brewer, Tsingtao Brewery Co., with plans to launch its China-produced beer brands in export markets.

Foster's said it planned to begin by selling two of its Chinese brands in the United States, with shipments of its Shanghai Beer brand to begin shortly, followed by its Great Wall brand about six months later.

Ted Kunkel, Foster's chief executive, said it was difficult to develop national Chinese beer brands because of the regional nature of the Chinese beer market. But he said exports to the United States would give Foster's Chinese brands wider recognition.

NYSE

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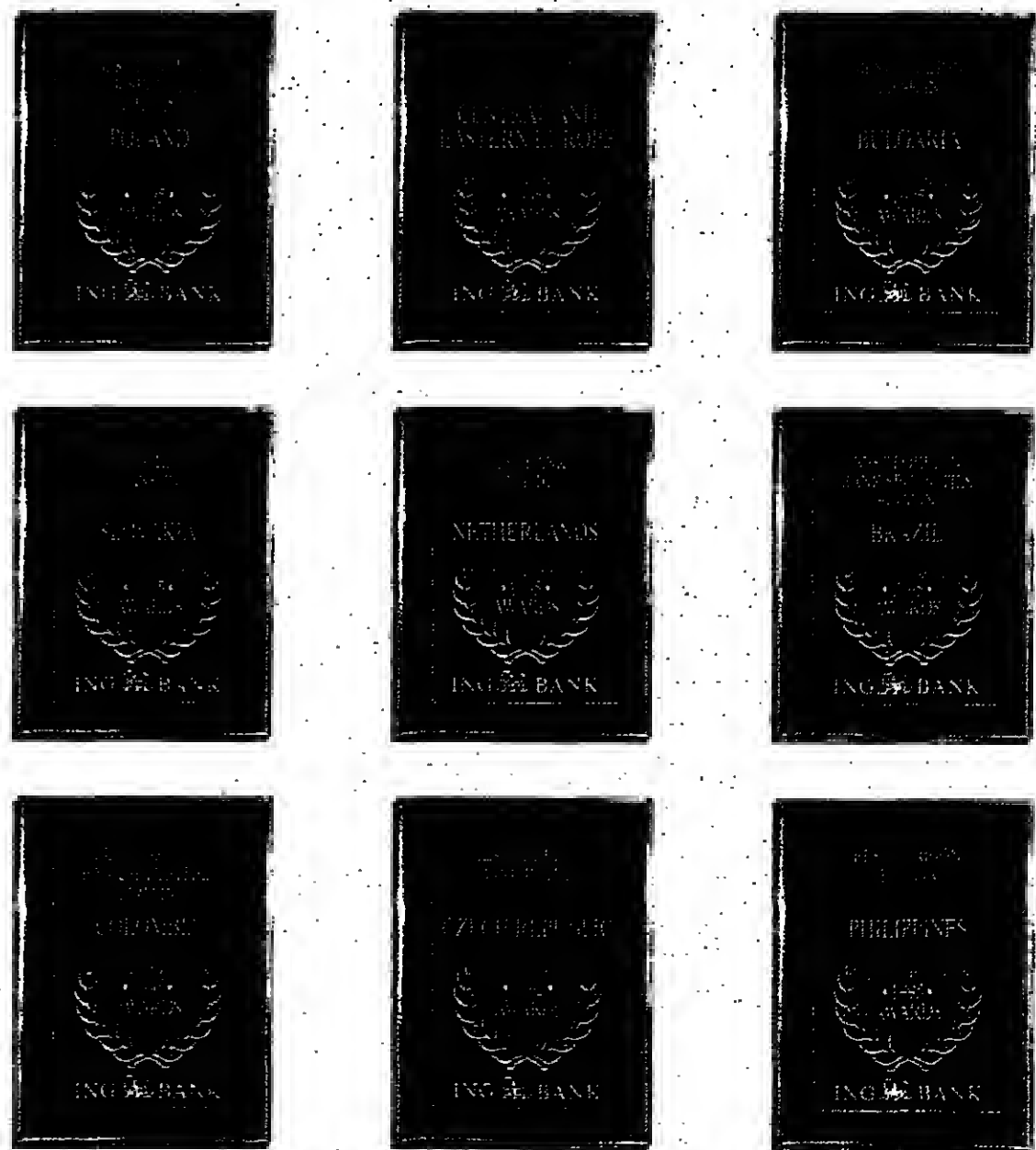
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In Athens For Business

THE ACROPOLIS, THE Parthenon that tops it, the glory that was... One doesn't have to be a classical scholar in know that Athens (and Rome) helped to shape the Western world, its languages and its philosophies. But consider Athens today. Is it a monument to ancient glory or merely a grubby, 20th-century metropolis? The answer: a little of both.

Dn't confuse polluted Athens with Greece, however. Most of the mainland and the 2,000-odd islands remain beautiful and unspoiled. History is around many corners. Early civilizations date from at least 5000 B.C.

Greek and Roman civilizations and history are deeply intertwined, but ancient Greece never achieved political unity as Rome did, and over the centuries that weakness made its peoples prey to many invaders. This enriched Greek culture, but to this day central government remains relatively ineffective.

In 1967, a group of colonels overthrew the civilian government of King Constantine II and established a military dictatorship. After failing to pull off a counter coup d'etat, Constantine went into exile, and the colonels later abolished the monarchy. In the following year, the military turned over power to civilians, in part because the country was becoming ungovernable. A new constitution adopted in 1975 made Greece a republic, with a president as head of state and a prime minister as head of government.

Greece's political travails were far from over, however. The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, which came to power in 1981, lurched from crisis to crisis and scandal to scandal in the late 1980s, and in 1989 lost its parliamentary majority in a general election. The political pendulum swung to the right and enabled veteran politician Constantine Mitsotakis, head of the New Democracy Party, to become premier. His was a three-year "stabilization program," tough medicine for the Greeks. Finally, it proved too tough and the voters swept Papandreu and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement back into power in 1993. No one thought he could come back, but he has outlasted — and outlived — many of his opponents, partly through the support of his new, young wife.

At a Glance

The hub of Athens life is wedged between the Acropolis to the southwest and the little conical mountain to the northeast, Lycabettus. Roughly equidistant between them is Syntagma (Constitution) Square, with its sidewalk cafés facing the old royal palace, now the Parliament Building.

Between Syntagma and the Acropolis is the Plaka, a cluster of winding, cobblestoned streets that comprise the heart of the old market district. The smaller Monastiraki Square is near the Plaka, which is nestled beneath the Acropolis. Where as Syntagma is modern and sympathetically touristy, Monastiraki Square has more local flavor and is teeming with Greeks haggling and debating on the sidewalks. Clearly, they don't pay the first price asked.

Getting Around

On a first or even second

visit to Athens, you will do better to take taxis than risk the hazards of overcrowded buses bearing destination boards in the Greek alphabet.

All taxis have meters, so make sure the one in yours is switched on before the journey starts and that the fare is being calculated at the normal daytime rate (small figure 1 showing in a little window on the meter) rather than the double nighttime rate (small figure 2 in the window).

Most drivers speak English of a kind, or at least understand it. It is not customary to tip taxi drivers.

In a Word

Most Athens businesspeople speak workable English and/or French. Of course, they appreciate a visitor's having even a smattering of Greek and trying to use it. Compendium Bookshop, 15 Nikis Street, near Constitution Square, sells pocket-sized dictionaries and phrasebooks.

The Greeks use a lot of body language. Often, the words *na* (yes) and *ochi* (no) are not spoken. "Yes" may take the form of a swift



nudging of the head forwards and slightly sideways; "no" is a swift jerk of the chin up and a bit backwards. Do not signal the cumber five by extending your fingers: That's the sign for a curse or the evil eye.

Wining & Dining

Athens being a cosmopolitan city, you find almost any kind of cuisine you want, including French and what is described, vaguely, as "international." Not to be missed, though, is authentic Greek food. At its best, it is spicy, delicious and varied. Fish is also an Athenian specialty — ask any Athenian who has tasted the fish elsewhere.

A service charge is included in restaurant bills, but it is customary to leave an extra 5 percent on large bills and 10 percent on smaller ones. Round off the check with small change in cafés.

Well-recommended formal restaurants include: Abreuvaire, 51 Xenokratous. Tel.: 722-9106. In the elegant Kolonaki district, not far from Constitution Square and the foot of the Lycabettus hill. French cuisine; top of the chic list.

Antipapoulas, 1 Fredrikis, Glyfada. Tel.: 894-5636. In a resort area just outside the city; noted for fish and other seafood.

Bajazzo, 35 Plutarchou. Tel.: 729-1420. On the same street as the British Embassy in Kolonaki. Wide range of imaginative fish and meat dishes. Beautiful decor.

Gerofinikas, 10 Pindarou. Tel.: 362-2719. Situated in fashionable Kolonaki. Greek cuisine with shrimp specialties and roast veal en papilote.

Ideal. 46 Panepistimiou Avenue. Tel.: 361-4604. Highly recommended, authentic Greek cuisine made with zucchini and eggplant with meat.

Kublai Khan, 89-93 Syngrou Avenue. Tel.: 902-3666. Mongolian Grill with barbecue specialties.

Marco Polo, Meridien Hotel, Syntagma. Tel.: 325-5301. Probably the best French cuisine in the city. Takes the place of the former Brasserie des Arts.

Mnntarnas, 32 Haritis, Kolonaki. Tel.: 729-0746. Chic bar-restaurant. Excellent food. Reservations only. Sympoissin, 46 Erechlinu Street. Tel.: 922-5321. Famous for trout with almonds, varinns filets and cheeses.

Twelve Apostles, 17 Kanari, Kolonaki. Tel.: 361-9358. Restaurant-bistro that could double as an antique showroom or gallery. Both cosmopolitan and Greek in its atmosphere. Superb food, excellent service.

Among top restaurants specializing in business lunches:

Athenaeum Bistrot, 8 R. Amerikis. Tel.: 363-1125. International cuisine.

Da Walter, 7 R. Anapiron Paleonu et Evzanon, Kolonaki. Tel.: 724-8726. Italian. Same owner as the nearby Al Convent.

Kendrika, 3 R. Kolonaki. Tel.: 323-2482. Greek. Zanna's, Panepistimiou Street, just off Syntagma Square. A large café-brasserie that's easy to find and pronounce. Popular with Greeks and foreigners.

Zorba, Mikrolimann, Piraeus yacht harbor. Tel.: 412-5501. Great seafood. Zorba stands out from a host of others lining the shore.

For many business travelers, sated with dishes that vary little from country to country (that, perhaps, is the true meaning of "international"), simple Greek tavernas make a welcome change. For people on a per diem meal allowance, they make another kind of change — money in their pockets. Tavernas are cheap.

The heaviest concentration of tavernas is between Syntagma, Kolonaki and the Acropolis. In many of them, you are invited to inspect the food in the kitchen and point to what you want. If you like retsina, the pine-flavored Greek wine, always order *retsina chimia* — from the barrel. It's usually better and always cheaper than any bottled version. Recommended tavernas:

Kidathineon, 3 Filomousinu Eterias Square. Tel.: 323-4281. Dinner only.

O Aothrops, 13 Arheianu, Pangrati. Tel.: 723-5914. Seafood specialties. Dinner only.

Philippou, corner of Xenokratou and Plutarchou streets. Typical taverna with excellent food and friendly service.

Xinos, 4 Thespidos Street. Tel.: 322546. Famous for game.

Zafiros, 4 Angelou Geronta. Tel.: 3221065. The most traditional.

Calling Around

Country code: 30. City code: 1.

- Ambulance: 166.
- Fire: 199.
- Antipoin: 779-3777.
- Pharmacy (all night): 107.
- Police: 100.
- Road assistance: 104.
- Tourist police: 171.

Excerpted from the "International Herald Tribune Guide to Europe" (third edition, NTC Publishing) by Alan Tiller and Roger Beardwood.

Next City

BANGKOK

Celebrating the Olympics With The Luxury Collection

THE MENTION OF ATHENS immediately brings to mind the Acropolis and the Olympic Games. The Hotel Grande Bretagne has intimate connections with both.

A member of The Luxury Collection, a unique assembly of 48 of the most exclusive hotels in the world recently brought together by ITT Sheraton, the Hotel Grande Bretagne is located in the heart of the city, facing the Acropolis.

Nearly 150 years old, this landmark hotel has played a vital part in the history of the city, and it is the only hotel still standing in Athens that existed in 1896, when the Olympic Games were revived for the first time since antiquity. At the time, many of the famous athletes who participated in the games,

including American James Brendan Connolly and French three-time Olympic fencing champion Paul Masson, stayed at the hotel.

In addition to Olympic athletes, Hotel Grande Bretagne provided a home-away-from-home to many famous travelers, including HRH The Archduke of Austria, Karl Ludwig, and the Baron and Baroness de Courbain.

To celebrate its historic role in the Olympics, the hotel will present a special exhibition of Olympic artifacts and will publish a souvenir book on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the modern games in 1996.

As the Hotel Grande Bretagne faces Parliament House across Constitution Square,

guests at the palatial hotel have a privileged viewpoint for watching the changing of the guard. The National Gardens are just a few steps away.

Luxury and comfort distinguish all of the hotel's 364 rooms and 24 suites. Crystal chandeliers and period furnishings lend an appropriate Old World ambience.

The hotel has an excellent in-house restaurant and coffee shop serving international and Greek specialties, a Winter Garden for snacks and high tea, a cozy American-style bar with live entertainment, and a piano bar. Other services include non-smoking rooms, limousine service on request, complimentary shoe-shine, 24-hour room service, a barber shop, beauty sa-

lon, jewelry boutique, bookstore, travel desk, car rental counter and currency exchange.

For those in Athens on business, the Hotel Grande Bretagne has six function rooms offering 1,000 square meters of space that can accommodate up to 1,000 conference-goers in auditorium style, 1,000 for banquets and 1,200 for cocktail parties. Business services are available on request.

Sightseeing opportunities abound. In addition to the Acropolis and the Parthenon, the Archaeological Museum, the Byzantine Museum, the Cycladic Art Museum and the National Art Gallery.

Hotel Grande Bretagne: Tel.: (30-1) 333 0000. Fax: (30-1) 322 8034.

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INDONESIA 00-62-21-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	ARGENTINA 00-54-1111	ARGENTINA 00-54-1111	ARGENTINA 00-54-1111	ARGENTINA 00-54-1111	ARGENTINA 00-54-1111
JAPAN 00-81-3-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	ARMENIA 00-374-1111	ARMENIA 00-374-1111	ARMENIA 00-374-1111	ARMENIA 00-374-1111	ARMENIA 00-374-1111
KOREA 00-82-2-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	ARUBA 00-294-1111	ARUBA 00-294-1111	ARUBA 00-294-1111	ARUBA 00-294-1111	ARUBA 00-294-1111
MACAU 00-853-2511	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BAHAMA 00-1-242-1111	BAHAMA 00-1-242-1111	BAHAMA 00-1-242-1111	BAHAMA 00-1-242-1111	BAHAMA 00-1-242-1111
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SINGAPORE 00-65-3-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BELARUS 00-375-1111	BELARUS 00-375-1111	BELARUS 00-375-1111	BELARUS 00-375-1111	BELARUS 00-375-1111
TAIWAN 00-886-2-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BELGIUM 00-32-21-1111	BELGIUM 00-32-21-1111	BELGIUM 00-32-21-1111	BELGIUM 00-32-21-1111	BELGIUM 00-32-21-1111
THAILAND 00-66-2-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BENIN 00-229-1111	BENIN 00-229-1111	BENIN 00-229-1111	BENIN 00-229-1111	BENIN 00-229-1111
UNITED STATES 00-1-212-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BHUTAN 00-975-1111	BHUTAN 00-975-1111	BHUTAN 00-975-1111	BHUTAN 00-975-1111	BHUTAN 00-975-1111
VIETNAM 00-84-2-1111	NEW ZEALAND 00-64-3333	BURUNDI 00-253-1111	BURUNDI 00-253-1111	BURUNDI 00-253-1111	BURUNDI 00-253-1111	BURUNDI 00-253-1111



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WORLD ROUNDUP



Boris Becker saluting after defeating Cédric Pioline in Munich.

Becker Wins Opener

TENNIS Boris Becker, the No. 2 seed, beat Cédric Pioline of France, 6-1, 6-7 (2-7), 9-7, in the first round of the Grand Slam Cup in Munich on Tuesday. Thomas Muster lost to Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1, and Jacco Eltingh beat Michael Chang 7-6 (12-10), 6-3. The tournament carries no ranking points but offers \$6 million in prize money. (Reuters)

Draw Will Proceed

SOCCER FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, said Tuesday that the draw for the qualifying competition of the 1998 World Cup would go ahead in Paris next week despite the wave of strikes in France. FIFA said the draw would take place as scheduled at the Louvre next Tuesday amid fears the strikes could cause a postponement. (Reuters)

Juventus Forced Back

SOCCER Juventus, the Italian champion, returned home on Tuesday after the team's charter aircraft to Bucharest was diverted to Bulgaria because of snow. If Juventus cannot fly on Wednesday morning, its champions' league game against Steaua Bucharest will be rearranged. The Italian team's plane from Turin could not land at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport because of high winds and snow. It diverted to Sofia, 500 kilometers (300 miles) further south. The team contemplated taking the train but the railroads also were disrupted by snow. (Reuters)

Record Olympic Field

OLYMPICS A record 195 countries will take part in the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, making it the largest Olympics ever. The previous record was 169 at the 1992 Barcelona Games when former Soviet republics sent a unified team. (Reuters)

Nebraska Star Sentenced

FOOTBALL Lawrence Phillips, a University of Nebraska running back whose former girlfriend was hospitalized after he broke into her apartment and attacked her, was sentenced to one year of probation, ordered to attend a domestic violence class and to pay just over \$350 in restitution. Phillips was a Heisman trophy candidate when he was dismissed from the defending national championship team after his arrest. However, he was later allowed to return. He must pay Kate McEwen \$247.84 and \$110.80 for damage caused to the building where the assault occurred. (AP)

Soccer as a Bridge Between Asia Rivals

Japan and Korea Play Costly Game

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Tokyo's National Stadium will be an overflowing bowl of soccer fervor Tuesday night, a reflection of the game's ability to colonize new audiences across any cultural barrier.

For the third time in 10 days, 62,000 Japanese will ignore the live TV alternative to pay between \$30 and \$90 for a soccer match in the biggest arena on their island. For the second time in a week, the Yokohama Marinos will duel Verdy Kawasaki for the honor of the J-League championship.

Verdy is seeking its third straight title, but trails, 1-0, from the first leg last week. To some extent, the whole experience is imported. Verdy supporters, behind one goal, beat out a samba rhythm on their drums, encouraging the three Brazilians — Bismarck, Pereira and Alcinda — who are at the heart of their team.

Marino fans responded with flutters of ticker tape behind the opposite goal, creating the feel of Buenos Aires in Tokyo for Gustavo Zapata, David Bisconti and Medino Bello, the Argentinians who play for Yokohama.

The foreign players come, of course, for the yen, just as they migrate to Milan for the lira, to Madrid for the peseta, to London for sterling. But the 61 overseas mercenaries from 14 nations (more than half of them Brazilians) are used here as *sensu*, or teachers, to increasingly adept Japanese pupils. From amateur sporting backgrounds, come such rapidly rising sons as Verdy's elegant Tetsuji Hashiratani and Marinos' powerful Masimo Ihara.

Such is the commitment to build \$5.3 billion of new stadia in 15 Japanese cities by the turn of the century that the National Stadium in the capital is not even on the agenda for Japan's bid to stage the 2002 World Cup.

That bidding process, now at its height, is between Japan and South Korea. The intensity of the contest — between neighbors whose rivalry is given an edge by the former Japanese occupation of Korea — brings new dimensions to the whole international sport.

The factions struggling for control of FIFA, soccer's world governing body, are each allied to one of the Asian rivals.

João Havelange, the president of FIFA, exceeded his office by promising Japan the 2002 tournament three years ago; Lennart Johansson, the European soccer president who now opposes Havelange, puts his weight behind South Korea.

The Koreans have the dynamic charm of one man, Chung Mong Joon, who has helped dismantle FIFA's old, inadequate autocracy. On Monday, Chung addressed Asian soccer leaders on the progress and the pledges that are coming their way.

On Sunday, I concluded an eye-opening tour of Japan. It stripped away some of the preconceptions; it revealed Japan as a nation looking for new experiences, and it left a curious impression of an awesome economic and impressively organized power in search of something to offer its young.

"We are, perhaps, like other advanced countries in that somehow we are without national purpose," said Kiichi Miyazawa, a former prime minister who heads the parliamentary committee for the 2002 bid.

"We really are sort of aimless," he said. We have a duty to try to give something as a catalyst to our young, and I can think of nothing more than football, the game they already are looking to, for them to rally around. As a politician, Miyazawa is

aware of the price of failure against South Korea. Nagoya lost the 1988 Olympic Games to Seoul, and Miyazawa, in his impeccable English, said: "Yes, I remember. And after that, the governing party (in Japan) lost the election."

Yet on the road, in the company of genuine soccer men such as Ken Nagatsuma and Shunichi Okana, one sees, hears, feels the way in which Japan's youth are separating from the veneration that characterized their fathers and great-grandfathers' society.

Soccer is a focus of that. The need to build stadiums, for all sports, is being spurred by the 2002 bid, but the foundations to those stadiums are being sunk irretrievably without waiting for the vote next June.

In Yokohama, a \$600 million stadium is half-built. As the cranes swing overhead, a construction chief admits: "Yes, it is expensive, the way we are doing this. But in our country, safety is the law, and we have to build a stadium that is earthquake proof."

It is a priority to offer Kobe, where 5,000 died in an earthquake in January, a part of any World Cup bid. The people there live for a symbol for the future and that of life, for a future, for a faith that would mean sharing 2002, if that is Japan's destiny.

Further south there is, to my eye and heart, a greater living symbol of sport and the community. Hiroshima is rebuilt now but its residents never let you forget the stain on mankind's conscience.

There they walk you through Peace Park, through the museum dedicated to trying to prevent the atomic horror ever being repeated.

And then they drive you 8 kilometers west, to the Big Arch Stadium and the sporting complex already complete, all ready for 2002.

Big Arch Stadium has a single, flowing roof to represent a prayer for peace and a bridge to the future. Its facilities are modern, functional, and financed by the rate payers. It is ready, now, for the future.

THE PROBLEM with this contest between Japan and Korea is that the stakes have been piled so high. Japan is pledging more than \$5 billion for building. Korea is budgeting around \$1.3 billion.

Will the loser feel humiliated? Will sport, which brings people together, drive a wedge through the relationship between ideologically divided neighbors?

They are both capable of mounting a World Cup. But the words of Seoo Watanabe, president of the corporation that owns the Yomiuri Giants baseball team and the Verdy Kawasaki soccer club, come back to me.

Some months ago he questioned the sanity of the massive spending on rivalry. Would it not, he asked, be better to promote international peace and friendship rather than inevitable confrontation? Would it not be wise for South Korea and Japan, competitors in commercial fields, to share the 64-game soccer tournament and pool the financial outlay?

He was shrugged aside, his idea denounced as impracticable by no less a visionary than João Havelange. Yet soon, Havelange will be yesterday's man and soccer, trapped in politics and chauvinism, might regain a unifying rather than a divisive purpose.

It would be a pity if the outcome in Asia makes sports undermine harmony between two peoples who crave the same thing. Sharing is not in FIFA's rule book, not on Japan's or Korea's agenda. But it need not be dismissed as an naive option.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Marco Bode, of Werder Bremen and Chris van der Weerden (center) and Marciano Vink of PSV Eindhoven competing for the ball in their UEFA Cup third-round, second-leg meeting. The game ended 0-0. PSV wins, 2-1.

Eindhoven Advances in UEFA Cup Match

Nottingham Forest Ties Lyon to Reach Quarterfinals

BREMEN, Germany — PSV Eindhoven survived a succession of goal-mouth scares and the loss of their goalkeeper Tuesday to reach the UEFA Cup quarterfinals at the expense of struggling Werder Bremen.

Trailing 1-2 from the first leg, the Germans needed at least two goals to advance and they had their chances. But a combination of poor finishing and fine goalkeeping kept the score-sheet blank.

PSV Eindhoven, which is second to Ajax in the Dutch first division, gave as good as they got in the first half and then settled back into defense to thwart Werder in the second period.

The Belgian international Luc Nils had the first clear chance of the game when his shot flew just over the bar at 27 minutes after he had outspeeded the veteran Egyptian defender Hany Ramzy.

But the Germans, having a poor season in the Bundesliga where they are a lowly 12th, came back strongly toward the end of the half.

They were unfortunate to see Marciano Vink in the right place on the goal line to knock away a glancing header from Rodolfo Cardoso after 32 minutes.

Five minutes later, Cardoso sent Marco Bode racing clear around the Eindhoven goalkeeper, Ronald Waterreus, but his shot at an open net was only half hit, and the Dutch team's defense got back in time.

The Germans took command in the second half and they looked set to open the scoring after 57 minutes, but Frank Neubarth could only blast the ball into Waterreus' midriff from point-blank range.

That sent the Eindhoven goalkeeper to the sidelines, head in hands, and it was his replacement, Stanley Menzo, who provided a spectacular back-pedaling, diving save to brush away a Cardoso header nine minutes later.

The Bremen players felt that effort had gone over the line, and they were further incensed by a succession of penalty appeals that were turned down by the referee.

In the closing minutes, the veteran Dutch defender Jan Wouters blasted past from eight meters out when it looked easier to score, and the Werder defender Dietmar Beiersdorfer hooked a volley straight at Menzo.

Waterreus had made key saves as both teams produced some entertaining football despite the hard field. Bremen, which has been struggling in the Bundesliga this season, gave one of their best performances despite the aggregate defeat.

It was a typically hard-fought Dutch-German encounter that saw six yellow cards.

"It was a tough defeat for us," a disappointed Bremen defender, Uli Borowski, said. "We should have won 1-0. But the ball just didn't seem to want to go in."

Nottingham Forest 0, Lyon 0 Nottingham Forest booked its place in the UEFA Cup quarterfinals, holding Lyon to a hard-fought 0-0 tie after having won the home leg, 1-0.

Forest, the only British club left in Europe's knockout tournaments, went in as underdogs but came out as winners thanks to stout defending against more talented opponents.

Technically superior, the French spent the first half flowing into Forest territory with ease, only to come up against a dogged English defense organized by England's former skipper, Stuart Pearce.

After more than 40 minutes of pressure, Lyon's best two chances came within 30 seconds of each other.

Florian Maurice's superbly struck free-kick from 25 yards was only just turned round the post by Forest's goalkeeper, Mark Crossley, for a corner, from which Lyon again nearly broke the deadlock — Cédric Bardon being denied from point-blank range.

Forest was content to soak up the pressure, biding its time for a series of counterattacks led by Jason Lee later in the half, which posed little real threat. The team's best scoring chance had already come and gone in the fifth minute, when Stephen Howe was given a free shot in the area but skewed it inches wide.

The second half was a more frantic version of the first, with Lyon pressing forward and creating shooting chances which were either off-target or blocked by a defender.

Bardon, Maurice and Ludovic Giuly were all frustrated in turn, while it took a timely interception from Lyon's Brazilian defender Marcelo to keep Jason Lee from a one-on-one with goalkeeper Pascal Ometta.

Lyon's best chance fell to Giuly, but his close-range shot was parried by Crossley and the ball ran inches wide of the waiting Bardon with an open goal.

The French were down to 10 men for the last five minutes after Maurice was red-carded for elbowing the defender Colin Cooper in the face in an off-the-ball incident.

Ometta came up for two injury-time corners, as the French threw everything into a last-ditch search for an equalizer which, as their compatriots Auxerre found in the previous round, was never to materialize.

In other third-round, second-leg games Tuesday, Barcelona defeated Sevilla, 3-1, and advances to the quarterfinals in an aggregate of 4-2: Roma beat Brondby, 3-1, to go ahead on a 4-3 aggregate. (AFP, Reuters)

CROSSWORD

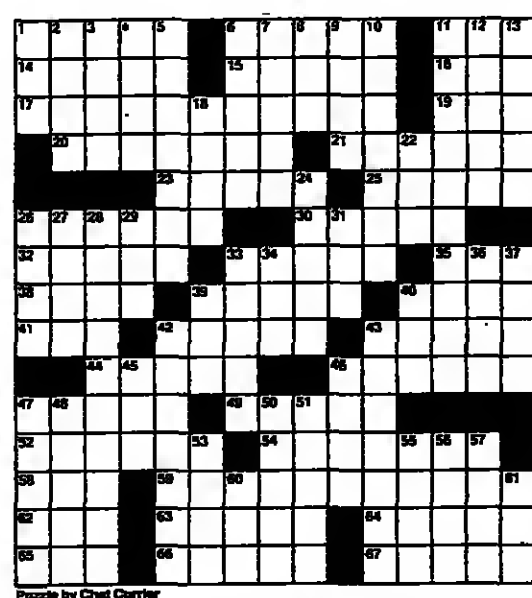
ACROSS
1 "The Fall" author
8 Part of an eagle's flight

11 Logician's signoff
14 Almagordo event
15 Cut back
16 Half of dos

17 Foolish reply
18 Like Mahler's Symphony No. 4
20 Speaks softly
21 Tame
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23 Military caps
25 Singer Shirley
26 Tops rival
32 Old war story
33 Campaign quest
35 Anomalous
36 Bloke
38 Bonhomme
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40 Water color
41 Bad — Mich.
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45 Andean capital
47 Favorite place
48 Nigerian port
49 Lower
50 Jazz's Charles Mingus, e.g.
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52 Acme
53 "Evil Woman" rock grp.
54 Angler's basket
55 Possibly clashing clothing pattern
56 Actor Carrou
57 Long time
58 Suit material

DOWN
1 Sand packing
2 Tiny bit
3 Computer list

4 The Beatles' "Back in the U.S.S.R."
5 Arose (from)
6 Reject
7 Watch station?
8 Dédassé
9 Burden
10 Colonial wigs
11 Fair exchange
12 The blebs
13 Venetian magistrates
14 Jetty
15 It's full of hard-to-spell words
16 Seeking
17 N.Y.C. race track, informally
18 Swizzle's "Sisters" role
19 Parasquise
20 Formed a lap
21 Orchestra leader Baxter
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27 Young — (lots)
28 Commander
29 Eye shade
30 White poplar
31 More proficient
32 Foes of Caesar
33 Patched
34 Latin "that"
35 Luminary
36 Math branch
37 Shell-game item
38 Attachment



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SPORTS

Lions Bury the Bears In Win-or-Else Game

Offense Shines; Defense Holds

PONTIAC, Michigan — Detroit's offense assaulted the team record book and the Chicago secondary, and the Lions' defense — struggling all season to adjust to a 4-3 scheme — finally came together.

The combination, highlighted by Scott Mitchell and Herman Moore teaming for four club records, gave Detroit a 27-7 victory Monday night. It was the fourth straight victory for the Lions, who kept their playoff hopes alive.

"There's no talk about playoffs here," said coach Wayne Fontes, given a playoff-or-else ultimatum by team owner William Clay Ford four games ago. "There's no goal here other than to win the eighth game."

The victory left Detroit, Chicago and Minnesota tied for second in the NFC Central at 7-6. The Bears, swept by the Lions for the first time since 1983, have lost four of their past five. Detroit has the best divisional record of the three at 5-2.

"The new defense caused us some problems. It wasn't confusion or disarray, it's just not everyone always knew what their responsibilities were," linebacker Tracy Hayworth said. "The switch to a 4-3 (from a 3-4) caused a lot of us to move and have different responsibilities. Now everybody's beginning to understand."

The Lions, who had 419 yards total offense, led Chicago to 185 yards and made believers of the Bears. Chicago was held to 77 yards rushing and Erik Kramer, who had been sacked only eight times all season, was sacked four times.

"It's been a long time since I've played a game where we got physically whipped at every turn," he said. "They just whipped us, plain and simple," he said.

Chicago coach Dave Wannstedt said the Bears' inability to score despite getting inside the 40-yard line three times in the first half was costly.

"That's the first time all year that we haven't been able to score when we needed to," Wannstedt said. "We got our best punt return of the year and our best kick return of the year and got no points out of them."

Detroit, meanwhile, wasted few oppor-

tunities. From Moore's 46-yard touchdown catch on the Lions' second possession to Jason Hanson's 36-yard field goal in the fourth quarter, just about everything worked.

Mitchell was 26 of 38 passing for 320 yards and three touchdowns and no interceptions, to set a single-season team record with 3,470 yards — breaking the mark of 3,223 yards set by Gary Danielson in 1980 — and tie Bobby Layne's 1951 record of 26 touchdown passes in a season.

Moore broke the franchise single-season record of 1,417 yards receiving and had a team-record 14 catches, and finished with a career-high 183 yards receiving.

Jimmie Morten caught a four-yard scoring pass and Barry Sanders had a nine-yard TD catch.

About the only thing the Lions were unable to do was get Sanders the 96 yards he needed to become the 10th NFL player to rush for 10,000 career yards. Sanders fell six yards short on 23 carries.

Mitchell said he didn't attribute the Lions' late-season surge to players trying to save Fontes' job.

"I think we're trying to save all of our jobs," he said. "This is a league where they forget you in a hurry."

Cowboys' Haley May Retire

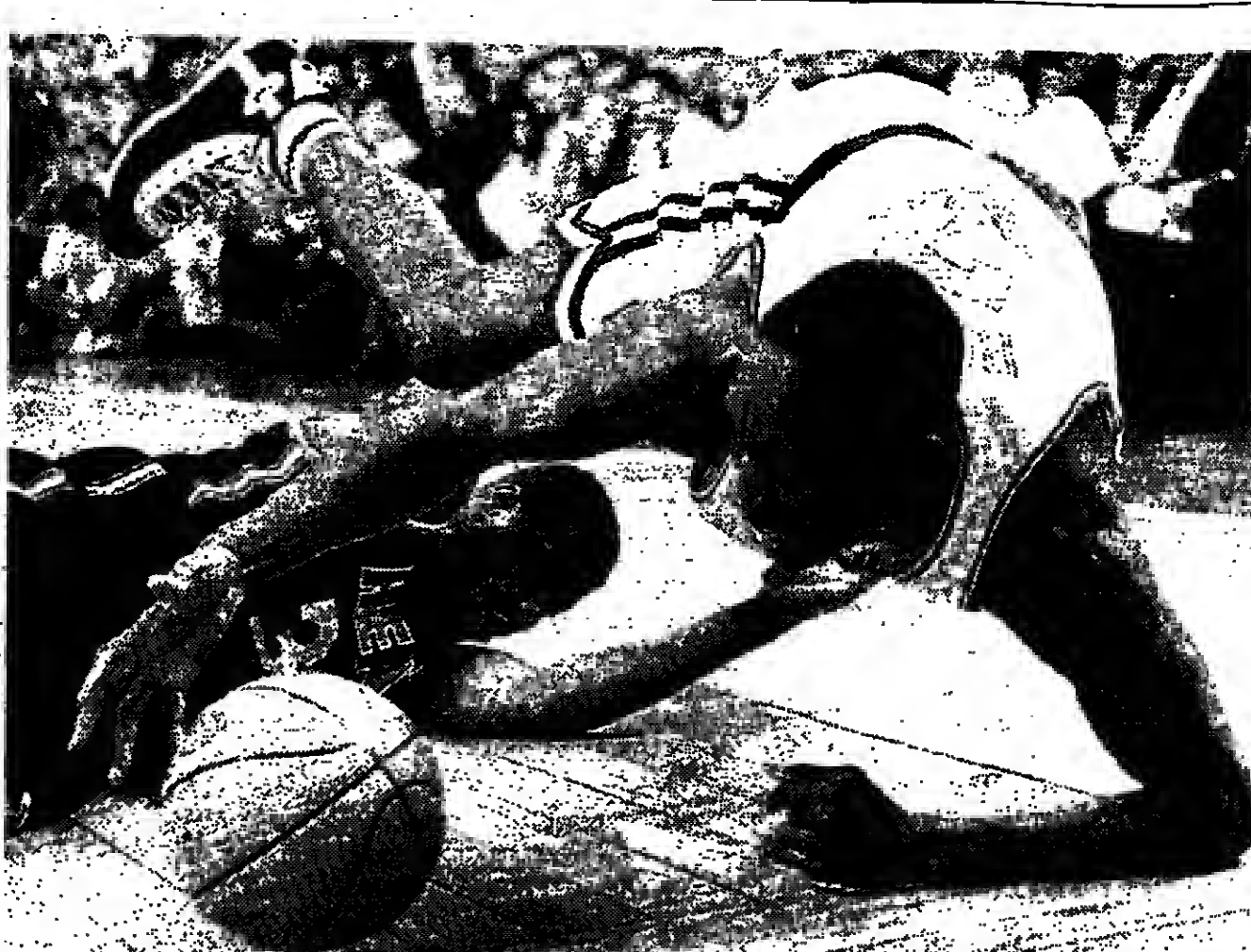
Charles Haley, the Dallas Cowboys' star defensive end, says his career is over because of a ruptured disk. The Associated Press reported.

"My career is over," Haley told the Dallas Morning News. "I'm through. I'm not depressed because I've had a good career and I did it my way."

"The season is over for Charles and we'll see what happens about next year," Cowboys' coach Barry Switzer said Tuesday. "He could still be a good third-down player for next year if he decides to come back and play. But it's over for him this year."

Haley has 104 of the team's 28 sacks this season.

He has won two Super Bowl rings each with the San Francisco 49ers and Cow-



Rough and tumble: Dee Brown of the Boston Celtics, flying over Alonzo Mourning of Miami Heat. Boston won 121-120.

Celtics Stop Heat, 121-120, in 2d Overtime

Dee Brown's layup with 2:32 to play in the second overtime gave Boston the lead for good in its 121-120 victory that ended Miami's five-game winning streak.

Alonzo Mourning had 36 points and 14 rebounds for the Heat in the game Monday.

NBA ROUNDOUP

that was marred by a second-quarter fight between Boston's Pervis Ellison and Miami's Kurt Thomas that had police and security personnel separating players and keeping fans off the court. Dino Radja scored 27 points for Boston, which snapped a two-game losing streak, while Brown scored 20.

Billy Owens of the Heat was forced to leave the game with 2:02 left in the first

quarter after a collision with Boston's Todd Day. Team officials said Owens, the Heat's second-leading scorer at 17.1 per game, appeared to have a separated right shoulder and would be examined Tuesday. Bimbo Coles's three-pointer with 2:58 left in the second overtime brought Miami into a 117-117 tie. Brown's layup 26 seconds later gave the Celtics a lead they never relinquished.

Nuggets 85, Pistons 82 Terry Mills's shot from beyond half court just after the buzzer was ruled no basket, and Detroit remained winless on the road.

The Pistons, who fell to 0-6 on the road, had two chances to tie the game in the closing seconds but fell short both times. Joe Dumars missed a leaping jumper with 2.2 seconds left, and Mills banked in a 50-footer after a missed free throw, but he did not release the ball before the buzzer. Bryant

Stith scored 22 points and hit four decisive free throws down the stretch for Denver, while Dikembe Mutombo followed up his triple-double Saturday with 15 points, nine rebounds and nine blocked shots.

Grant Hill had 23 points and Allan Houston added 21 to lead the Pistons, who hit 30 of 33 free throws.

Referees Settle With League

National Basketball Association referees, locked out since the season began a month ago, voted Monday to accept the league's contract offer by a 27-26 margin during a meeting in Chicago. The New York Times reported. The major issue left to resolve the dispute concerned retroactive pay for salaries lost during the lockout. Once that is cleared up, referees could return to the court as early as next week.

Rangers Snap Old Hoodoo, Beating Ducks

In the last three years, the New York Rangers have won a Stanley Cup, the Presidents' Trophy for the league's best record and a division title. What they hadn't been able to do was beat the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim.

The Ducks played the Rangers tough again Monday night, trailing just 2-1 with

NHL ROUNDOUP

eight minutes left. Then the current form of the teams became evident as New York scored three times, twice in 55 seconds, to extend its home unbeaten streak to 10 games with a 5-1 victory. It was the first against Anaheim, which the Rangers have played four times.

The Ducks are in the midst of a five-game, seven-day road trip and are missing six of their best players because of injuries.

Power-play goals 55 seconds apart by Mark Messier and Luc Robitaille helped wear down Anaheim in the National Hockey League's only game.

"We knew they were hurting, so we had to be patient," said the Rangers' goalie, Mike Richter, who stopped 25 shots. "It took awhile, but when we have everyone playing this way, we can be tough to beat."

The Rangers lost three times and tied the Ducks once in their four previous meetings. The two losses came during New York's Stanley Cup-winning season in 1993-94. On Nov. 3 of this season, the Rangers' 7-4 loss in Anaheim included a shouting match between the goalie, Glenn Healy, and Coach Colin Campbell.

"You know that game was on our minds," Garry Valk of Anaheim said. "But they were smart and didn't get too excited. Those power-play goals at the end were the turning point in the game. We were actually excited that we were only down a goal to start the third."

Robitaille and Adam Graves each had a goal and assist for the Rangers, who play four games in six days. Darren Langdon scored for New York, but took a stick to the face midway through the second period and did not return. Sergei Nemchinov scored into an empty net with 19 seconds left. Mike Silfving scored for Anaheim.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	PCT	GB
New York	12	4	.750	0
Philadelphia	11	5	.688	1
Washington	10	6	.625	2
Orlando	9	7	.563	3
Charlotte	8	8	.500	4
Atlanta	7	9	.438	5
Indiana	6	10	.375	6
Detroit	5	11	.313	7
Chicago	4	12	.250	8

CENTRAL DIVISION

W	L	PCT	GB
San Antonio	12	4	.750
Phoenix	11	5	.688
Portland	10	6	.625
Utah	9	7	.563
Denver	8	8	.500
Minnesota	7	9	.438
Seattle	6	10	.375
Los Angeles	5	11	.313
Golden State	4	12	.250

PACIFIC DIVISION

W	L	PCT	GB
Sacramento	12	4	.750
Portland	11	5	.688
Los Angeles	10	6	.625
Golden State	9	7	.563
Phoenix	8	8	.500
Utah	7	9	.438
San Antonio	6	10	.375
Seattle	5	11	.313
Denver	4	12	.250

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AFC EAST	W	L	T	PCT	GB
New England	12	4	0	.750	0
Buffalo	11	5	0	.688	1
Indianapolis	10	6	0	.625	2
Pittsburgh	9	7	0	.563	3
Cincinnati	8	8	0	.500	4
Cleveland	7	9	0	.438	5
Baltimore	6	10	0	.375	6
Denver	5	11	0	.313	7
San Francisco	4	12	0	.250	8

AFC CENTRAL

W	L	T	PCT	GB
Indianapolis	12	4	0	.750
Pittsburgh	11	5	0	.688
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625
Cleveland	9	7	0	.563
Baltimore	8	8	0	.500
Denver	7	9	0	.438
San Francisco	6	10	0	.375
Seattle	5	11	0	.313
Los Angeles	4	12	0	.250

AFC SOUTH

W	L	T	PCT	GB
Indianapolis	12	4	0	.750
Pittsburgh	11	5	0	.688
Cincinnati	10	6	0	.625
Cleveland	9	7	0	.563
Baltimore	8	8	0	.500
Denver	7	9	0	.438
San Francisco	6	10	0	.375
Seattle	5	11	0	.313
Los Angeles	4	12	0	.250

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	PCT	GB
New York	12	4	0	.750	0
Philadelphia	11	5	0	.688	1
Washington	10	6	0	.625	2
Orlando	9	7	0	.563	3
Charlotte	8	8	0	.500	4
Atlanta	7	9	0	.438	5
Indiana	6	10	0	.375	6
Detroit	5	11	0	.313	7
Chicago	4	12	0	.250	8

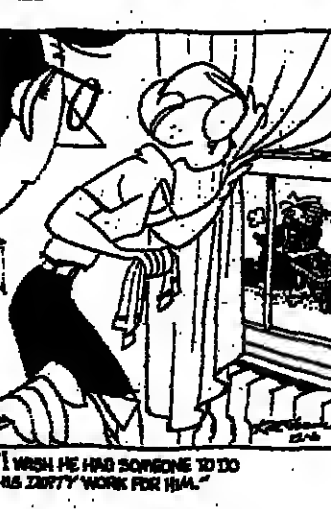
CENTRAL DIVISION

W	L	T	PCT	GB
San Antonio	12	4	0	.750
Phoenix	11	5	0	.688
Portland	10	6	0	.625
Utah	9	7	0	.563
Denver	8	8	0	.500
Minnesota	7	9	0	.438
Seattle	6	10	0	.375
Los Angeles	5	11	0	.313
Golden State	4	12	0	.250

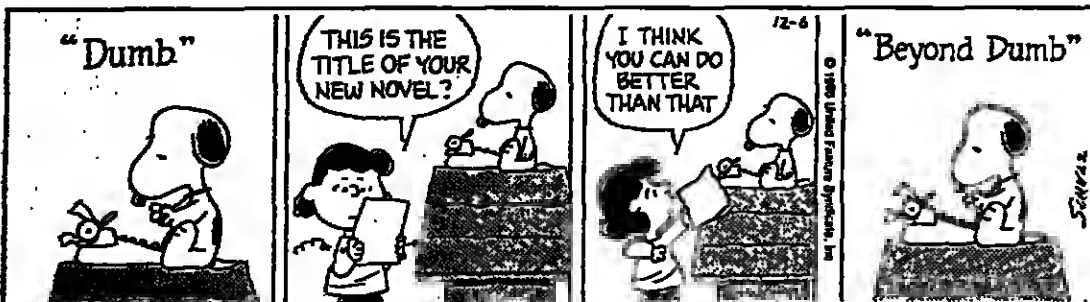
PACIFIC DIVISION

W	L	T	PCT	GB
Sacramento	12	4	0	.750
Portland	11	5	0	.688
Los Angeles	10	6	0	.625
Golden State	9	7	0	.563
Phoenix	8	8	0	.500
Utah	7	9	0	.438
San Antonio	6	10	0	.375
Seattle	5	11	0	.313
Denver	4	12	0	.250

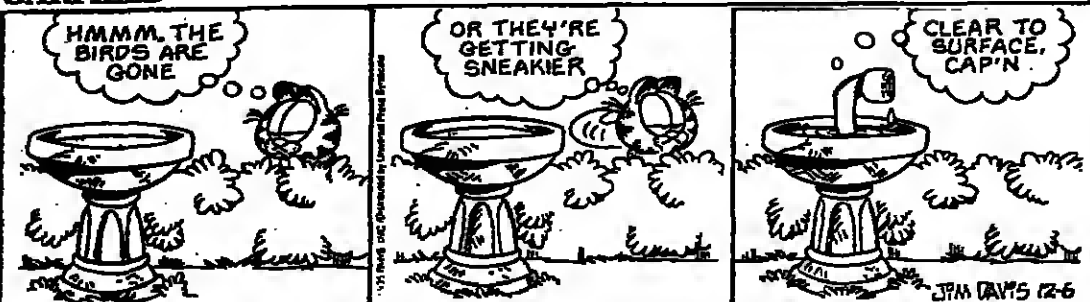
DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



GARFIELD



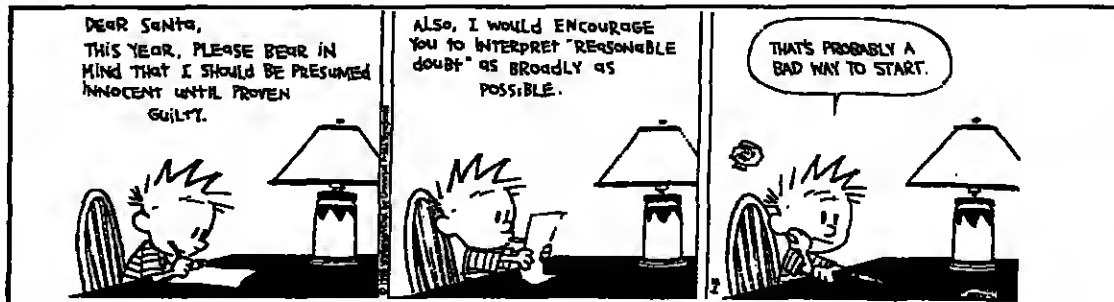
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



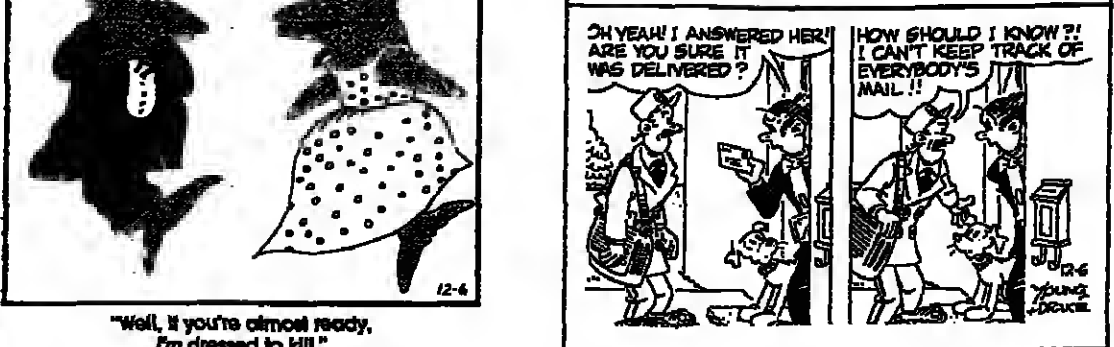
WIZARD of ID



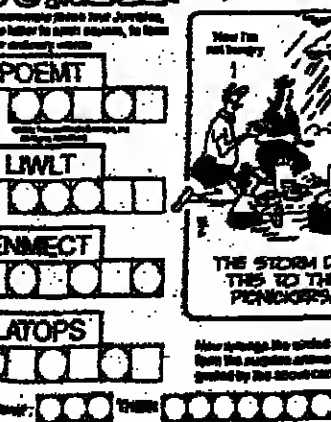
THE FAR SIDE



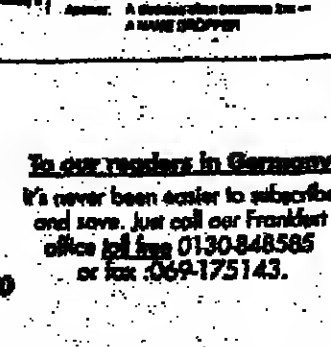
BLONDIE



JUMBLE



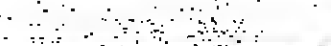
POEM



LAPOPS



THE STORM DID THIS TO THE PEANUTS



IN OUR READERS IN GERMANY

TELEVISION

South African Sitcom

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Billy and Kohie Dwyer, an Afrikaner couple, are in a panic. Like Maloi, their most valued black employee, has just demanded a 20 percent stake in their furniture business. No one in the Dwyer family has the nerve to tell Grandpa, an unrepentant racist. (Even when Grandpa thinks all Maloi wants is a raise, his response is "Shoot him.")

This is the setting of South Africa's newest sitcom, "Suburban Bliss." By Episode Two, Maloi is a partner and he and the Dwyers both buy new houses, each family lying about the fancy neighborhood it has moved to. To their horror, they turn out to be next-door neighbors. The plots, naturally, thicken.

There are signs of change — big and small — all over South Africa, and "Suburban Bliss" is certainly one of them. After more than 40 years of having race divide them, record numbers of South Africans have been tuning in to have their racism pilloried — no barb withheld, no stereotype unexplored — as the Dwyers and the Malois have at each other.

The show would have been unthinkable only a few years ago. But during its first week on the air, in October, it won the top slot in South Africa's equivalent of the Nielsen ratings. Since then it has hovered at No. 2.

Whether it is truly funny or simply vulgar has been the subject of talk shows and the mainstay of cocktail parties as South Africans debate whether they are ready to laugh at themselves.

"The show is extremely valuable, extremely necessary for us and a definite ground-breaker," said Barry Ronge, culture editor of The Star, the largest newspaper in Johannes-

burg. "Finally we have a show that looks at race relations in a South African context — a reflection of our own reality, not an American one."

Indeed, the dreams and strains of the new South Africa are there in every twist and turn. In one episode, the two wives, ever competing, decide they must have maids.

Maloi's wife, Thando, the epitome of South Africa's new upwardly mobile blacks, revels in the sound of being called "Madam." Next door, Kobie, busy trying to prove she is not a racist, finds herself cooking breakfast of bacon and eggs for the maid and giving her a shorter and shorter workday.

But the most vicious exchanges are between the older generation. In one scene, the grandfather of the Dwyer family introduces himself over the garden fence, assuming the elderly black woman he sees is the maid in the household next door. He demands that she address him as "baas," the Afrikaans equivalent of "master." The woman, actually Maloi's mother, doesn't bother to correct him. Instead, she starts bragging about her huge salary, leaving the old man totally intimidated about his ability to keep up in the new neighborhood.

The creators of the show say they hope it will be as provocative and influential as "All in the Family" was for Americans in the 1970s. The principal writer is an American, Craig Gardner, who has lived in South Africa for 16 years and is married to an Afrikaner. Gardner, a former actor, has never written a sitcom before. "My aim is to make South Africa stand back and laugh at how ludicrous they have been, and hopefully by doing this help dilute some of the racism," Gardner said. "I think that is what Archie Bunker did. I would be delighted if we accomplish anything like that."

A Success Story, From the Other Paris Opera House

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Given the strikes, power struggles and bad press tearing at the new Bastille Opera in the early 1990s, the smaller Théâtre du Châtelet beside the Seine would have looked good if it had simply put on operas regularly, without fuss or disruptions.

But if it had done no more, it would always have remained Paris's second opera house. Instead, the theater's young director, Stéphane Lissner, decided to aim higher, programming rarely heard operas and neglected composers, recruiting innovative stage directors and inviting top orchestras to perform here. Today, with a new management team bringing order to the Bastille, the Châtelet need not fear being overshadowed. It has secured its own niche of excellence.

Now, in clear recognition of his success at the Châtelet, Lissner has been named director of the Aix-en-Provence summer music festival with the mandate of breathing new life into what was once one of Europe's foremost music events. He is to leave the Théâtre du Châtelet in 1998 to take up his job in Aix, where he will succeed the festival's longtime director, Louis Erlo. His successor at the Châtelet has not yet been named.

As a measure of its confidence in Lissner, the French government has announced that it will triple its annual subsidy for the Aix festival to \$3 million as of 1998. More crucially, Aix should harvest the fruits of the Châtelet's new prestige. Since becoming the Châtelet's director in 1988, Lissner has played host to dozens of top conductors, directors and singers, many of whom presumably will be willing to work with him in Aix.

For a man who is only 42 and who just seven years ago was largely unknown even in French artistic circles, Lissner has clearly traveled far. Last year, he was also named director general of the Orchestre de Paris, a position he will retain when he leaves the Châtelet and a connection that may well give the orchestra a privileged status in Aix.

Yet even now, Lissner remains

something of an outsider. His background was in theater, and more as a manager than director. Although he had been assistant director of the Châtelet since 1983, his appointment as director was not widely applauded because, he recalled in an interview last week, "I didn't come from musical circles; I hadn't directed a musical theater; I hadn't worked in an orchestra; I wasn't a professional musician or even a music critic."

His early hiring efforts frequently drew puzzled looks from foreign performers. "I could tell you about all the meetings I had with conductors when I said, 'I am the director of the Châtelet,' and they'd raise their eyebrows and ask, 'Where's that?' But I had an advantage. I was free to do as I wished. And when I offered interesting possibilities here, people began to say yes."

It also helped that Lissner enjoyed the strong backing of Jacques Chirac, who is now France's president but who from 1980 to May 1995 was mayor of Paris. The Châtelet is owned and operated by the municipal government. If the city came to provide two-thirds of the theater's \$30-million annual budget, it was because Chirac saw the Châtelet as a cultural feather in his cap.

But Lissner also delivered. When he took over, he had already decided to organize annual "cycles" of concerts and operas built around single composers or themes. They have since included Mahler's symphonies, European music between 1650 and 1750, French music from Berlioz to Debussy, 20th-century symphonic music, Schumann and Bartók cycles, Beethoven and Richard Strauss cycles, a new production of Wagner's "Ring," and this season, a Schoenberg cycle.

He was not interested in wooing traditional opera audiences, who, he believed, could get their fill of 19th-century classics at the Bastille. Instead, he favored 20th-century operas, demonstrating that he could sell out the house with "more difficult" works by, say, Berg, Britten and Schoenberg. "Our audience is more intellectual, more ambitious, more demanding, more knowledgeable."



Stéphane Lissner at the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris.

But the Châtelet is not merely an opera house and concert hall. In 1988, Lissner "discovered" William Forsythe in Frankfurt and has since brought Forsythe's Frankfurt Ballet to the Châtelet for two months in residence every spring. "I told him that since his work was difficult, he should perhaps start with an easy ballet," Lissner recalled. "But Forsythe told me: 'Lissner, you've got it all wrong. If you want to impose my work in Paris, we must start with a difficult program.' And he was right."

It was a lesson that Lissner has not

forgotten. "You have to take risks," he said. "It's not enough just to give audiences what they want. Which is my only reservation about the Bastille. The politicians have opted for security, to put on professional productions of easy works. But it need not be like that. It's exactly the opposite of what we do."

Since the Châtelet has no permanent company or orchestra (although the Philharmonia of London has a residence here), Lissner takes pride in developing his own operatic productions, personally selecting the conduc-

tor, director, and lead singers. To cut costs and improve quality, he often seeks co-production agreements with other leading opera houses. But the opening nights of such productions always take place at the Châtelet.

Perhaps the most exciting event of the centenary of Purcell's death this year was the Châtelet's full-length production of the composer's "King Arthur." In late February, the Châtelet will present Verdi's monumental "Don Carlos" in French, in a co-production with Covent Garden, the Lyons Opera, and the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, in Brussels.

When he moves to Aix in 1998, though, Lissner plans to start afresh. "It's not a question of transferring the Châtelet to Aix," he said, "because it's totally different: an open-air theater, room for only 70 musicians, a different tradition." But Lissner will at least start with the knowledge that both the Culture Ministry in Paris and the municipal government in Aix seem ready to pay to have a good festival.

He said his aim was to present four operas at each festival: one by Mozart (maintaining an Aix tradition), one comic opera, one opera from the classical repertoire, and one by a 20th-century composer. Once construction of a new theater is completed in 1999, he hopes to extend the festival from three to four weeks and expand the program of concerts and recitals.

Most ambitiously, he wants to form a so-called European Academy of Music, which would organize master classes by leading musicians, composition classes, small concerts by young musicians, and debates about music and opera, all with the aim of recapturing the pioneering free spirit that inspired the Aix festival in the early years after its creation in 1947.

"Everything was natural, unadorned, simple," Lissner said. "People just gathered to make music. Friends would come, sleep in private homes, work, reflect. Money wasn't the engine of the festival. It was before money polluted all of opera."

"I'm not interested in competing with Salzburg or Edinburgh. I want to do something that is right for a small town in Provence."

POSTCARD

Best-Seller in Italy Goes to the Heart of the Matter

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

ROME — The stereotype of Italy viewed from afar is of a place where everyone leads with his heart. So it might come as a surprise that the country's best-selling book for the past two years tells readers to, as its title in English says, "Follow Your Heart" — "Va Dove Ti Porta il Cuore." It is a book that seems to run counter to everything late 20th-century Italy has come to stand for. In a country of massive corruption, it preaches the value of honesty. In a place come to be known for trickery, it pleads for truthfulness. And it is a book that suggests that love in Italy has become a disguise for lost feeling, that Italians have forgotten what the heart is really about.

"We Italians have confused sentimentality with feeling. They are not the same thing," the author, Susanna Tamaro, said

in an interview. "True feeling is a heavier thing and requires introspection."

Harsh words from a 38-year-old who until now has been writing children's books as well as novels. And harsh ideas from a book that in some ways tries to remind Italians of lessons learned in school and church. "Know thyself," it says on one page. "Fighting for an idea without having an idea of yourself is one of the most dangerous things you can do," it says on another.

Beyond homilies — and there are plenty of them — "Va Dove Ti Porta il Cuore" presents a stark picture of three generations of Italian life. "The title was meant to be provocative. It suggests a sentimental novel, but in fact the book is nasty," Tamaro said.

The story is in the form of a letter from a dying grandmother who confesses a life of failure and falsehoods to her granddaughter.

The grandmother kept hidden the facts of her daughter's birth by a man who was not her husband. The daughter dabbled in radical politics and false psychiatry, and her life ended in disaster. The granddaughter has run off to the United States to escape the "suffocating atmosphere" of her upbringing.

The slim work has sold more than 800,000 copies in Italy alone, a figure no other Italian novel in the '90s has come close to matching. It has been translated into several languages, including English, French, Spanish, Japanese and Chinese.

Tamaro attributes the success in part to the quest of Italians to find an explanation and solution to what she, at least, regards as national decay.

"There is disillusion aplenty," she said. "The people who like this book seem to be looking to change their interior life. As the millennium approaches, they are looking for a new way of thinking."

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	W	City	High	Low	W
Algeria	12/25	11/22	sh	Bangkok	29/34	17/22	c
Amsterdam	54/61	48/51	sh	Beijing	12/14	8/12	c
Athens	62/71	54/61	sh	Hong Kong	19/28	12/25	c
Bahia	13/25	11/22	sh	Kobe	54/61	48/51	c
Batavia	19/28	14/21	sh	Manila	24/31	19/22	c
Bombay	42/52	34/28	sh	Osaka	54/61	48/51	c
Buenos Aires	12/25	11/22	sh	Seoul	12/14	8/12	c
Calcutta	42/52	34/28	sh	Singapore	29/34	17/22	c
Cairo	12/25	11/22	sh	Taipei	12/14	8/12	c
Chennai	42/52	34/28	sh	Tokyo	54/61	48/51	c
Colombo	42/52	34/28	sh				
Columbus	12/25	11/22	sh				
Cuba	12/25	11/22	sh				
Dakar	12/25	11/22	sh				
Dhaka	42/52	34/28	sh				
Dubai	12/25	11/22	sh				
Edinburgh	54/61	48/51	sh				
Geneva	54/61	48/51	sh				
Helsinki	54/61	48/51	sh				
London	54/61	48/51	sh				
Los Angeles	54/61	48/51	sh				
Madrid	54/61	48/51	sh				
Moscow	54/61	48/51	sh				
Mumbai	42/52	34/28	sh				
New Delhi	42/52	34/28	sh				
Paris	54/61	48/51	sh				
Perth	12/25	11/22	sh				
Port of Spain	12/25	11/22	sh				
Rangoon	42/52	34/28	sh				
Rio de Janeiro	12/25	11/22	sh				
Sao Paulo	12/25	11/22	sh				
Shanghai	12/14	8/12	c				
Singapore	29/34	17/22	c				
Taipei	12/14	8/12	c				
Tokyo	54/61	48/51	c				
Yokohama	54/61	48/51	c				

North America
Blustery and cold Thursday from Toronto to the East Coast. Snow will spread across the Great Lakes Friday into Saturday; rain or snow will reach the East Coast during the day Saturday. Frigid air will drive southward through the Plains. Other weather is due from Portland to Vancouver.

Europe
Wet and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Asia
Cold weather will persist later this week from Beijing through Seoul to Tokyo and Osaka. Moderation is likely over the weekend. Shanghai will be dry and chilly, but Hong Kong will have rain or drizzle at times. Singapore will be warm and humid with a few thunderstorms.

Middle East
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Africa
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Oceania
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

South America
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Antarctica
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Arctic
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Subarctic
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Temperate
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Tropical
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Subtropical
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Equatorial
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Subequatorial
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Super-tropical
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Super-subtropical
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Super-equatorial
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Super-subequatorial
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Super-tropical-subtropical
Dry and cold, strong winds and snow will span a large area from northern Italy to Serbia and north into Germany and Poland. Rain will soak southern Italy to Greece, and parts of Spain and Portugal. Snow will fall in parts of France and England Thursday, followed by rain by the weekend.

Super-tropical-equatorial
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